

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT SECOND-CLASS RATES

Vol. XXVII.

New York and Chicago, August 2, 1902.

No. 5

S. & S. GET FINE STOCK.

Shelby C. Figg, of Shelbyville, Ky., a member of the live stock firm of Hart, McCampbell, Figg & Co., doing business at the Central Stockyards, in Louisville, buyer for the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, of New York, bought \$300,000 worth of fat cattle for export. These cattle will be delivered during July and August, and all will come from Shelby County. Top prices were paid for this choice lot.

CUDAHY DENIES RUMOR.

Referring to a rumor that representatives of several concerns would have a meeting in Chicago on Thursday, Edward Cudahy, of the Cudahy Packing Co., says:

"You may say that I have no notice of such a plan. Neither do I know, nor have I any information, that such a scheme is on foot. The whole story is a myth, pure and simple. If there is to be any meeting of leading financiers in Chicago on Thursday regarding this matter I know nothing of it."

MEEKER TELLS WHY.

Referring to a London complaint against prices of meat, Arthur Meeker, of Armour & Company, says: "Englishmen are experiencing the same conditions that govern in this country. The scarcity of cattle has raised the price across the ocean the same as it has in every town in the United States, and with high-priced cattle we cannot have cheap beef. The advance of 2d. in London is about equal to the raise in Chicago for dressed meat. We cannot sell beef for less than cost abroad any more than we can at home."

HOGS SCARCE

Chicago Drovers Journal: "I do not look for many hogs before next summer," said Patrick Cudahy, who was here from Milwaukee. "It will be a long time before we are back to normal condition. It takes a year to make a hog; and it has required, we all know, a great deal of nerve to breed hogs this year, with corn in some places so scarce and everywhere so high. I should think we should certainly get somewhat cheaper hogs. They have been too high right along and are so now. Yet I don't see where we are going to get any liberal supply."

LIPTON WAREHOUSE BURNED

Fire in the plant of the Thomas J. Lipton Co., at the Chicago Union Stockyards, Wednesday night caused a loss of \$225,000. Only by the hardest kind of work could the firemen confine the fire to the building in which it started. The entire contents of Warehouse "B" were destroyed, only the walls of the building remaining.

The warehouse was a four-story structure, 125 ft. long by 100 ft. wide. It was filled with pickled and cured meats. In this upper story were thousands of strings of sausages, and the lower floors were filled with hams, bacon, and lard.

PENNSYLVANIA CATTLE SCARCE

Reports from Lancaster, Pa., say: One of the heaviest shippers of cattle through the Union Stockyards here of the Pennsylvania Railroad says that the high prices lately paid for stable fed cattle have practically stripped Eastern Pennsylvania bare of beef producing stock, every steer, bull and old cow fit to kill having gone to the block. In consequence, the butchers of Eastern Pennsylvania have been obliged two weeks earlier than usual, to supply themselves with Western cattle, and the demand for them already exceeds the supply. In spite of the fact that the farms are bare of stock, few farmers are buying cattle to fatten.

WORLD'S FAIR LIVE STOCK.

The selection of Senator Harris, of Kansas, as a special commissioner to visit Europe in the interest of the St. Louis Exposition, to secure exhibits of the leading and best breeds of live stock, is a fortunate one. Senator and Mrs. Harris will sail Wednesday, and will be absent until September. Mr. Harris has for many years been recognized as one of the foremost breeders of shorthorns in the United States. At the dispersion of his herd at Linwood two years ago, when he withdrew entirely from the business of breeding cattle, there was a rush of buyers from all parts of the world, for his herd was known as possibly the best in this country. He had for many years been a shrewd importer, was a frequent visitor to the international and Smithfield shows in England, and had been fortunate in securing the finest examples of shorthorn development in the old country.

CHEMICAL COMPANY CHANGES.

It has now become generally understood that the American Agricultural Chemical Co. will shortly acquire the business of L. R. Hemingway & Co., and J. Lederer & Co., dealers in hides, tallow and fat. These concerns have plants in New Haven, and besides the Hemingway company has a plant in Montowese and the Lederer company a plant in Derby.

American Agricultural Chemical has purchased the Bowker Fertilizer Co., subject to the ratification by the stockholders of the latter at a meeting on August 4. The terms are not announced, but are believed to be one share of Agricultural preferred for each share of Bowker. This will continue to the latter the 6 per cent. dividends now being paid. The Bowker Co. has \$1,000,000 capital and American Agricultural Chemical has in its treasury unissued \$2,847,000 preferred stock which can be used for this purpose. The Bowker Co. reported Jan. 1, 1902, a surplus of \$179,335, and in excess of current assets over current liabilities.

BIG HAVANA FAILURE

Advices from Havana say the failure of the house of B. Duran for \$400,000 may carry down other commercial concerns here. It is thought that if the creditors will grant time they will receive 50 cents on the dollar, while if the failure gets into the Cuban courts there is little hope that they will receive anything.

Two general commission houses in New York are said to have been caught for \$150,000. Several firms here were caught for varying amounts from \$1,000 to over \$100,000. Upman & Co., bankers, are reported to have lost \$50,000, but are unhurt, and Zaldo & Co., the agents of the Ward Line, \$30,000. The New York firms known to have lost are Cumming & Stockbridge and Isaac Kubie.

The crash came like a thunderclap here, and may result in the suspension of one of the best known firms, which is known to be out \$100,000.

Mr. Duran is a cattle importer, buying cattle in Mexico, South America and Mobile. The immediate cause of the failure was the death from disease in Cuban pastures of 4,400 head of cattle the cost price of which was over \$120,000.

THE FLOCKS OF A DESOLATION

By COL. JOHN F. HOBBS.

(Continued from July 26.)

THE TRIALS OF FREEHOLDERS

Fifteen minutes from Tarcola brings you to Mallara, which is the property of Mr. C. Barritt. The homestead is on freehold ground formerly taken up as a selection. The surrounding station is, I believe, the joint property of Messrs. Redford and Barritt. Mr. Redford lives at the other station (Marrara) while Mr. Barritt watches over this one of Mallara; the station taking the name of the homestead. The name Mallara is aboriginal for frost. This lease contains 125,000 acres and very few sheep now. The sheep or the rabbits must go, so the sheep went. They had to. But the rent remained, and though the carrying capacity has been reduced over 50 per cent., the rents have increased just about that amount. The fine salt bush in the protected paddock serves to illustrate what has been destroyed by the devastating little animal.

"But they can't run you out of your freehold house, Mr. Barritt," I observed.

"No, but they can ruin you out," was the laconic reply.

The irrigation paddocks on this place simply astonish you. There is a green hay plot to the left of the house in which the lucerne is now 18 inches high, after having been cut down seven times this year, and it is so dense. The vegetables here grow to enormous sizes, and the orange, lemon and other fruit trees are bearing a marvellous load. I ate some raisins from a large box grown and cured here. They had a flavor equal to any grape of the kind I have ever tasted. This oasis is created by Mr. Barritt's utilizing the power of a 10-horse-power engine to work a centrifugal pump down in a well at the water level. The whole landscape has a transformation scene at this spot. The proprietor has a few cropped wing seagulls wandering about an irrigating vat in the garden, as solace to the fresh water tars who have left the salt.

Mallara has poisoned rabbits until the trees are fairly sick of the stench and destruction.

The scenery below Mallara is no more varied than above, except that the country becomes more flat. The recent rains have drawn a green sheet over these lowlands of the Darling Valley. It is herbage, not moss, but it is there, and the puzzled memory can hardly realize that it is not a dream.

Judging by the present transfiguration of my thought I can safely say that, having seen the green country, the human mind could not, by any possible fever of imagination conceive the desolate look and state of that same country before its advent. The faculties cannot reason back from grass to barrenness. Even after the terrible sights up the river, the pleasant sight before me tends to shove the past scenes from my memory and to plant a modified view of all this privation, sand and destruction. I decline to be placated by the deception, for the verdure is only a skim. There is no food. It will take weeks in this winter season for that herbage to grow sufficiently high for food.

Let a stranger come and gaze on the new picture. He could never conceive the old one, for he has never had ocular proof of what

these crown tenants have gone through. I know what a revolution in feeding there is trying to go in within me even in the face of what I have witnessed and passed through in my search into the trials and troubles of this back country.

But the rabbit will outbreed the sheep, and, unless he is exterminated, this young herbage will only invite him from his lair to activity. There are no rabbits now to be seen on the river banks. It has been so for two or three days. There are no sheep to be seen either. The land is grazed out and looks it. No animal of any kind looms in view.

Just above Avoca cutting we passed the steamers "Success" and "Enterprise," bound upstream. The latter had her upper deck fenced in with rabbit netting. I suppose that is a little accommodation for squatters to ride in and eat and read without interruption by bunny.

A Desert Home

"Avoca Cutting" is where the river shoots across a neck, cuts a channel, stays there and shortens the distance between the points by nearly four miles. The old channel is a dead lagoon, where the wild duck paddles himself undisturbed. Just below Avoca Station, the property of Cudmore Brothers, of Adelaide, is passed on the right bank of the river. This is said to be the most charming station residence and surroundings on the river. Appearances do not belie the statement. The fruit and shade trees and induced vegetation there are lovely. The passing breezes make the trembling leaves of the pepper tree laugh in their dancing excitement while the river pump "thug-good-thug-goog's" right along with its water lifting business. It seems to me that the gentlemanly and garden accustomed people of Holy Adelaide own or run pretty nearly every station from Wilcannia to Wentworth, on the Darling, with an odd Victorian now and again thrown in directly or through the London Chartered Bank, or through what is commonly called below Bourke as the "Land and Finance Company," of Melbourne. "Luxmore & Co." perform a like office from Adelaide.

I have not met a Sydneite among any of these Lower Darling squatters. Those who have exodused to New South Wales are a good stamp of men, so I am not complaining. I suppose the accessibility of the country to Adelaide by river naturally accounts for this. But these South Australians—popularly known as "crows," because of their early German settlers' fondness for these birds—never stop at a foreign shore if the prospects are good over the border, and a place is handy. They have paid dearly, I am sorry to find, in the last five years, for their pioneering. I know a lot of them who would like to swap a few sheep for Broken Hill shares as doubtful as they are, strike and all thrown in; and sell several millions of rabbits cheap for a few weeks of genuine happiness and rest. They don't look picturesque about their faces where the lines of care and work have been ploughed by reverses, in spite of the fact that the late rains are telescoping the green stuff from below very fast. Yes, the late showers

are making the face of the desert turn green and look healthy, but not so healthy as the recent shower of mortgages that fell in the banks to tide the stations over the crisis.

"You don't take so much interest in your squatting business now as you did when things looked brighter, do you?" I asked a runholder.

"No; the bank takes the interest."

"But you are the principal here?"

"They've got that too. We squatters are only agents for our own cheques." Then he discovered that he had made a pun.

Did you ever see a Scotchman telling a joke at a funeral? Well, that's the way my squatter friend looked when the joke caught him. His play on words was, however, a hard financial fact. Most graziers are only agents. Some distressing state of affairs must have brought this general condition about. Yet the Land Boards can find some "just ground" for piling on the rents.

I have scrutinized, torn and snatched the whole question to pieces, and cannot find where the basis of this squeezing upwards comes in. You may squeeze the sausage longer, but you shorten its waist. The average Western District squatter's financial waist is saugaged so small that you can hear the bank think through it at the dried up and slabsided sheep on the other side. And this "shilling" animal is about the only visible asset the man has. That won't be visible long "unless things is soon midlin'," as friend Esaw of the "Western Grazier" says.

The flood, the strike, the drouth, the rabbits, the raised rent on top! They've done it. Troubles never come singly. They come in married couples. I've seen a lot of married couples, so I know.

Just below Avoca Station is the picturesque homestead of Messrs. James Ormand & Co., of Melbourne. It is called Tapio Station, and is situated on the left bank of the river, not far from Wentworth.

The Gloom of an Arid Sheepland.

The Racecourse Hotel runs by the steamer "Emu" tied up to a tree; the high water tower, the small huts with iron tops, an old barge sunk against the bank on the right; Mr. Holden's irrigated residence and some calico-winged wind mills on the left; the shrill whistle of the "Ariel" and the howl of our dog indicates the approach through the outskirts of Wentworth—that is, if Wentworth wears outskirts. Gliding past the coffee dam and the great cylinders in the middle of the river over which a bridge is being built we dropped alongside of the best wharf from Walgett to Adelaide. It is high, with a sloping strong wide lap and serves well for the shipping or discharging of cargo at any river level. What more could a shipmaster want? And Wentworth is to be congratulated. Every river skipper congratulates himself when he gets there. Now, when they get that expensive bridge over the river and all its approaches across the billaboongs secured, Mrs. Jones can easily drop over to have a "yabba" with Mrs. Brown and distribute the agricultural side's sensations to the Wentworth telephone, while Mrs. Brown will circulate back the newest talk about Mrs. Smith. Beyond allaying the feminine nervousness from dread of water, I am at a loss to conceive the public need for a bridge that is not already supplied by a large and comfortably approached punt. "It causes a lot of money to be spent in the district" is about the only excuse I have ever heard given for the high structure which is fast spanning from an inhabited to a practically uninhabited bank, for the township of Wentworth sits on the right bank of the river, while five gardens, the puntsman, the hospital and engineer of the corporation waterworks are absolutely all the residents on the opposite shore.

(To be Continued.)

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING

By Harry C. McCarty.

Of the Livestock Division U. S. Census Office.

The figures for East St. Louis, Ill., for 1890 were not reported separately, so that no comparison can be made. In the extreme West, San Francisco gained 58.8 per cent. in production between 1890 and 1900, while Portland, Ore., fell off 16.8 per cent. in the same period.

This as a whole indicates a growth of the average establishment. While in many cases a considerable decrease is shown in the number of establishments, yet a large increase is shown in the average capital invested and in the average value of the product of the single establishment.

The statistics of slaughtering as conducted separately from packing operations was not included in the census returns prior to the taking of the eleventh census, in 1890.

The fact should be noted that in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, States showing a decrease in value of products for the last decade, the value of products of establishments engaged in slaughtering only considerably exceeded, in 1900, the value of products of the establishments conducting packing operations. On the other hand, in Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Indiana the packing industry led the slaughtering industry by a large margin. The figures are significant. They illustrate the importance of the demand of the market in the large Eastern cities for fresh meat for local consumption, although a considerable proportion of the meat from Eastern establishments is exported. The immense proportion of the Western packing trade shows the local demand was inconsiderable as compared with the amounts necessary to supply the demand in other States and foreign countries.

TABLE 7.—Combined Slaughtering and Meat Packing—Quantity and Cost of Materials Used, 1890 and 1900, With Per Cent. of Increase.

	1900.	1890.
Total cost	\$683,583,577	\$480,902,211
Beef slaughtered:		
Number	5,530,911	5,422,044
Cost	\$247,365,812	\$193,348,810

Sheep slaughtered:		
Number	9,190,490	6,178,449
Cost	\$37,137,542	\$24,358,179
Hogs slaughtered:		
Number	30,654,333	22,349,451
Cost	\$278,736,961	\$207,228,609
All other animals slaughtered:		
Cost	\$7,916,399	\$5,246,661
Dressed meat:		
Cost	\$54,715,496	\$25,674,343
Fuel	\$2,747,006	\$1,569,396
Rent of power and heat.	\$30,946	\$25,240
All other materials, including mill supplies and freight	\$54,932,815	\$23,510,973

A comparative summary between 1890 and 1900 of quantities and cost of materials used is presented in Table 7. The value of "all other animals slaughtered" shows an increase of 50.9 per cent. This item consisted almost wholly of poultry, and affords evidence of the extent to which this phase of slaughtering has increased among the concerns engaged in the slaughtering of cattle, hogs and sheep. The total for the value of hogs killed amounted to \$278,736,961, an increase of 34.5 per cent. in the decade. During the same period the number of hogs killed increased in a greater ratio than their value, showing a decreased value for the single hog. The number of cattle killed increased only 2 per cent, while the cost increased 27.9 per cent. The number of sheep killed increased 48.8 per cent, while the value increased 52.5 per cent., showing an increase in the cost of the single sheep. The value of dressed meat purchased increased from \$25,674,343 to \$54,715,496, or 113.1 per cent., showing the extent to which establishments engaged in packing only increased. This item is largely a duplication of the value reported of the animals slaughtered. The increase in the cost of fuel of 75.1 per cent. was due principally to the more general use and improvement of the cold storage and refrigeratory processes, and the introduction of electric transportation in plants of some of the larger concerns. The increase of 133.6 per cent. in the cost of all other materials was caused in part by the cost of materials needed in the more extended utilization of the "waste" materials, and the materials used in box factories, plants for the manufacture of

tin cans and cases, etc., the increasing pressure of competition forcing the establishments to manufacture many of the articles previously purchased from outside concerns. This table shows that the cost of cattle per animal increased from \$35.06 to \$44.72, and the cost of the single sheep from \$3.94 to \$4.05, while that of the single hog decreased from \$9.27 to \$9.09.

Table 8 is a comparative summary between 1890 and 1900, of the quantities and value of products, with the percentage of increase. TABLE 8.—Combined Slaughtering and Meat Packing: Quantity and Value of Products, 1890 and 1900, with Per Cent. of Increase.

	1900.	1890.	cent. of increase.
Total value	\$780,562,433	\$561,611,068	39.9
Beef, sold fresh:			
Pounds	2,020,458,297	2,708,319,960	7.8
Value	\$211,068,934	\$152,591,963	38.3
Beef, canned:			
Pounds	112,449,021	133,428,456	15.7
Value	\$9,167,531	\$8,950,582	2.4
Beef, salted or cured:			
Pounds	137,589,303	576,289,731	176.1
Value	\$9,661,834	\$23,318,414	158.6
Mutton, sold fresh:			
Pounds	404,183,901	267,353,788	51.2
Value	\$32,963,219	\$21,998,023	49.8
Pork, sold fresh:			
Pounds	1,223,038,988	1,125,048,541	8.7
Value	\$84,019,387	\$66,719,585	25.9
Pork, salted:			
Pounds	1,375,524,758	1,284,956,237	8.7
Value	\$88,674,016	\$77,737,470	14.1
Hams:			
Pounds	787,526,973	529,387,213	48.8
Value	\$73,793,012	\$48,732,908	51.4
Smoked bacon, sides and shoulders:			
Pounds	985,722,212	666,229,376	48.0
Value	\$74,873,847	\$44,604,041	67.6
Sausage, fresh or cured:			
Pounds	292,164,075	149,281,545	95.7
Value	\$21,472,413	\$9,298,335	130.9
Refined lard:			
Pounds	891,438,417	536,485,829	66.2
Value	\$52,620,348	\$33,401,563	57.5
Neutral lard:			
Pounds	129,345,282	104,986,465	23.2
Value	\$5,588,350	\$6,740,246	27.4
Oleomargarine oil:			
Gallons	19,111,129	16,000,652	15.1
Value	\$11,482,542	\$12,202,117	15.9
Other oils:			
Gallons	8,245,569	4,427,555	86.2
Value	\$3,440,358	\$3,590,012	4.2
Fertilizers:			
Tons	168,510	115,400	46.0
Value	\$5,300,132	\$2,343,777	40.8
Hides:			
Number	6,281,952	5,346,919	17.5
Pounds	336,527,907	384,481,326	12.5
Value	\$33,925,911	\$21,245,782	59.7
Wool:			
Pounds	13,182,146	11,127,851	18.5
Value	\$3,335,824	\$2,009,133	66.0
All other products, including custom work	\$63,174,775	\$26,067,717	142.3

¹Decrease.

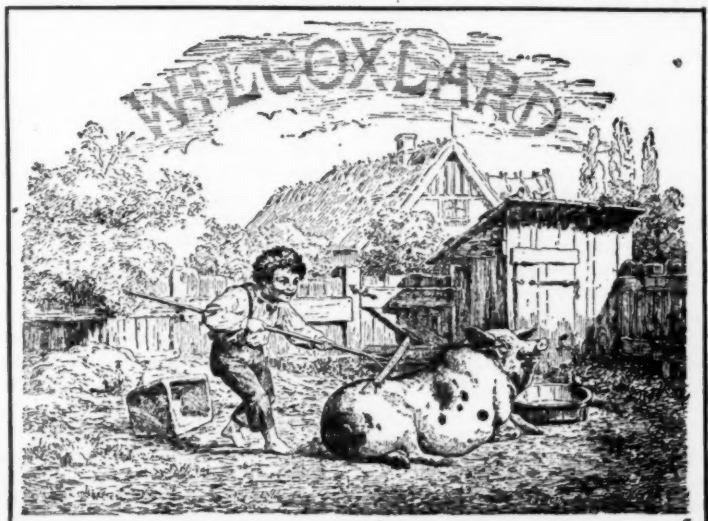
(To be continued.)

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THE PACKINGHOUSE SITUATION

The public mind and the public press are sensitive to rumor. These rumors, just now, are most active in regard to the packing interests because the scarcity of livestock and the consequent high prices of beef and other meat products keep the packinghouse before the individual mind at each meal. The fact that living is more expensive, whether it can be helped or not, added to the popular suggestion that higher prices mean trust prices, attracts the public mind to the side of Dame Rumor and helps the spreading of every little report and of enlarging it into a gigantic consolidation scheme which is limited only by the stretch of the imagination. A packer cannot move, or invest or do any ordinary business thing without having each act promptly labelled as a "trust" movement. If cattle were plentiful and low and beef cheap no one would hear the words "merger," "consolidation" or "combine" in relation to the meat trade. In the last few years such important concerns as the old International Packing Company, the Chicago Packing and Provision Company, and the Hammond Packing Company, as contradistinguished from the G. H. Hammond Co., have virtually been absorbed by larger concerns which bought their properties in the development of their own extensions, instead of building new and costly plants. A couple score of individual but small plants as distributing adjuncts were also bought as being better investments than the building of new factories. All of these things passed as ordinary business transactions. Back in those years there was no inflammation of the public mind, so it was not on edge to burn with the combustible fuel now fed to it.

Now that Swift & Company have thought the controlling interests of the Fowler plants (including the Anglo-American Provision Company) as a business investment instead of building costly enlargements to serve its factory and distributive purposes, and Armour, 'tis said, took the same view of the Omaha Packing Co., and of the Hammond Co. the people and their tutors ascribe other than ordinary business motives to these acts, whatever motives the purchasers have had in their minds. The Anglo-American and Fowler plants were excellent business opportunities for Swift & Company to aid their great and extending lard and provision business. These plants had to go into the beef killing business to hold their place in the general meat trade. That meant enormous expense. It was sense, then, to sell to a customer who needed the extension of pork packing facilities in centers like Chicago and Kansas City, where they already had ample beef killing capacity and to spare. This sale was, then, one of mutual benefit and good business sense. Armour would be in a similar position in regard to the Omaha Packing Company and the G. H. Hammond Co. The Hammond plant at Hammond, Ind., was recently burned. It was decided to build in Chicago to meet the conditions of modern packing and of modern competition. Armour & Co. had but recently built a new lard refinery at a cost of \$1,000,000. That was burned this year. Armour needed increased factory and distributive facilities for the company's growing trade. The Hammond business with-

out the cost of buying factories, the South Omaha Packing Company's plant for pork packing, where Armour already has principal plants looked like good business investments for the extensions and exigencies of the trade of Armour & Co. The cost of building and equipping another new \$1,000,000 lard refinery need not be incurred. Thus, in these transactions, the Hammond people could market a business without having to completely rebuild to maintain it and keep their insurance for the destroyed old plant. The Omaha people sold what the purchaser needed without the cost of building a more extensive beef killing plant to stay in the market; Armour & Co. save the cost of expensive extensions, get, at Omaha, a plant (the closed down Hammond factory), which the company needs and can well use for hog killing, but which was profitless to the former owners. Armour also gets a good plant at St. Joseph, in the purchase of the Hammond Packing Company's end of the transaction. It will thus be seen that in the acquisition of these plants it was good sense to buy and better sense to sell.

The basis of the acquisition of these properties no one but the principals knows. The parties to them—with the exception of the Fowler interests—have not even admitted the closing of the deals. It is generally accepted in the trade, however, that the titles to the above properties will eventually pass to the reputed purchasers.

There are those who think that it is better business to build a new factory than it is to buy a going concern at the same place and at a less cost. Such a course has proved to be as disastrous in the packinghouse line as it has in other lines.

The St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company, at St. Louis, Mo., was, as is well known, a consolidation of several local butcher concerns. This plant has been sold, the ultimate buyer, it is said, being Nelson Morris & Co. Should this prove to be true—Mr. Crouch denies it—the Chicago concern will, by such a deal, make a better business investment than by building its proposed \$2,000,000 factory at East St. Louis. Other purchases by the same concern might be placed on the same ground.

The American meat trade, periodically, reaches points of development which may be called cycles of improvement. One of these cycles set in about seven years ago and another about three years ago. Recent events have nudged things a bit.

There are 1,000 abattoirs in this country. Fully 800 of them are independent of any control. The others are, to an extent, controlled by their stockholders. The livestock of the country is held by hundreds of thousands of owners and are in part handled by a couple of thousands of commission merchants all over the country. Those are too many pieces for successful aggregation. The news-vender has now fixed up the selling programme of the big factories. A selling corporation as distinct from a factory individuality is a fine scheme for big houses, even if the reporters did suggest it. If the suggestion will be accepted and put in practice is another matter. One in a dreamy way

may conjure all sorts of things which cold business exigencies pale and kill.

It is but natural that the builders and handlers of extensive outputs will desire to protect their credits, seek outlets for the products of their factories at a profit and to strengthen the foundations of their enterprises. To encompass these ends may account for the movements of prominent men in the trade.

There is no use nor reason to follow rumors. They are, as the humorist says, like flies, "the more you try to kill them the thicker they get."

The following facts are about true:

Wall Street brokers are not forming a meat trust. The denial comes from the brokers themselves. They give good reasons for their denial.

John D. Rockefeller is not back of any combine of the meat trade. He says so himself, frankly.

The Anglo-American Provision Company's plant at Chicago has been sold along with the Fowler interests there and at Kansas City. Swift & Company are the acknowledged purchasers. The Fowler directors confirmed the sale.

The old International property—the Chicago plant has been closed for a year—has been sold. Armour is the credited buyer. The same concern, it is generally admitted, now holds the controlling interest in the Omaha Packing Company, and, according to a later report, of the G. H. Hammond Co. (including the Hammond Packing Co.) not absolutely confirmed.

The St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company has been sold to a Mr. Crouch, reputedly for Nelson Morris & Co. This the purchaser denies.

The transportation companies will not ally with the interests from whom they expect paying freight rates. There is a new rumor in the woods: two of them. One is that the cattle feeders and finishers are forming a merger to make packers pay more for finished beeves that now sell up to \$8.65 "on the hoof." The other is that the growers of range cattle are forming a combine to make finishers pay more for stockers and feeders that now sell above \$5.25 for the skin and bones which are to hold the future flesh.

When the public mind cools off and every one takes a quiet look about himself it will be seen how far the reports have been from the facts and under what strain the American packinghouse trade has been laboring at every stage of the game.

In regard to the necessity of any powerful business organization to handle the meat trade, President Ferdinand Sulzberger, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, said on Thursday:

"All that I know about this is what I have read in the newspapers. If there is any such deal on as has been said, I have not been consulted, and the business of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger will not be taken into the proposed organization.

"There is no need of any company to control the markets of the world. It is all very well to build a big packing plant, but any attempt to organize beyond that is almost a waste of time. You may say for me that the plan to create a Beef Trust is another bit of imagination."

MOVING CATTLE.

Drovers Telegram: "Our inspectors report a heavy movement of cattle from southwestern New Mexico and from Arizona into California," said Colonel Dean, livestock agent in charge for the bureau of animal industry. "The drouth continues very severe in Arizona, while there has not been a sufficient quantity of rain in parts of New Mexico to provide enough herbage for cattle. The sale of the Grayson herd of 25,000 head last week was due largely to the lack of feed. The cattle were located in Sierra County, New Mexico, in the drouth district, and had to be moved so they were sold, the entire herd to Hobson Bros., of Ventura, Cal., and W. R. Patterson, of Los Angeles, the consideration being \$400,000. The cattle are now being shipped to California where grass is abundant."

Information gleaned from other sources confirm the statements of Colonel Dean. The Southwestern Stockman, published at Phoenix, Ariz., in its issue of July 18, says:

"Reports from various parts of the territory indicate a feeling of uneasiness among stockmen, whose ranges have become dry for lack of early summer rains."

"Cochise County is suffering more than any of the others, though the territory in general is unusually dry. Old timers say that since 1887 they have not seen such dryness."

"The loss of cattle this summer will be heavy if rains do not come this month, and the thin cattle are growing too weak to hunt for what little water there is. For the present condition to continue means death to hundreds of cattle."

"The situation is now more serious on account of range cattle being too thin in flesh to stand shipment to California pastures. Buyers from the coast who have been in southern Arizona have all had to return without making any purchases. They are willing to buy but are prevented by cattle being in such poor condition."

In an interview at Phoenix a few days ago John Slaughter, proprietor of the San Bernardino ranch, said:

"Never before have I seen things look so unpromising as they do now. The cattlemen are all worried, and every one of them watches a little cloud in the sky as if it was a small fortune."

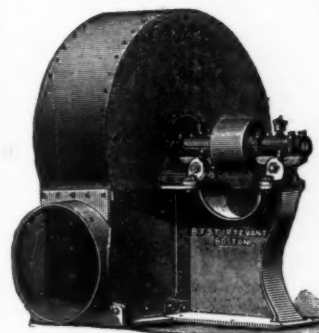
"The cattle are not really suffering for want of water, for we can find enough to keep them alive; but it is the scarcity of the feed that causes the greatest hardship. The ranges are dry and if rain does not come soon there will be no grass either in the valleys or mountains."

Northern Sonora, in Old Mexico, is in even worse condition than Arizona and New Mexico. Thousands of cattle are dying from starvation. The Sherman ranch in the Magdalena district was reported last week to have lost 200 head.

The Navajo Indians on their reservation near Farmington, San Juan County, New Mexico, in the extreme northwest part of the territory, are reported destitute on account of the drouth. An investigation has recently been made into their condition, and it was found that within 30 days thousands of their horses and sheep had died of starvation. The prolonged drouth has left the country without vegetation of any description upon which domestic animals may feed. The

EXHAUST FANS

FOR CONVEYING HAIR
FROM CENTRIFUGAL DRYERS



133.

AND DELIVERING
ON DRYING BEDS

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.

BOSTON, MASS.

New York Philadelphia
Chicago London

Indians have pawned to the trader about everything they have of value in return for food for themselves and their families. Repeated appeals have been made to the national government to aid the Indians.

G. F. SWIFT IN ST. PAUL.

G. F. Swift, head of Swift & Company, and his son, L. S. Swift, spent a day at South St. Paul inspecting the costly improvements under way at the Swift plant, which will bring the total investment of the company at the stockyards to \$900,000.

Both visitors went to South St. Paul, and, after spending several hours there, returned to the city. They looked over the entire plant and called on officials of the stockyards company.

General M. D. Flower, president of the stockyards company, said concerning the visit:

"Mr. Swift and his son were here simply to look over the improvements, which are being made at a cost of \$200,000. Absolutely nothing was done with reference to securing a further interest in the stockyards company. The visits the gentlemen made while in the city were purely social, and had nothing to do with business matters."

Mr. Swift is greatly pleased with the outlook here, and remarked that the improvements are a sufficient refutation of the Sioux City story that the South St. Paul plant would be dismantled and removed to that point. While nothing was said directly, Mr. Swift indicated no desire to do other than extend the South St. Paul industry.

"The improvements this company is making will give its plant rank with the largest of its kind in the country. Mr. Swift had not visited St. Paul for several years, and he came for the sole purpose of examining local conditions and the state of his company's interests here. He was well satisfied."

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., August 2, 1902. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of September, 1902, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on August 12, 1902. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened August 12, 1902," addressed to Captain H. G. Cole, Commissary, U. S. A.

An Analytical Chemist

CAN SECURE A GOOD OPENING. MUST KNOW FOOD PRODUCTS, PARTICULARLY THOSE OF THE PACKING-HOUSE. IT IS NOT ENOUGH THAT APPLICANT BE TECHNICALLY CAPABLE; MUST ALSO HAVE THE ABILITY AND WILLINGNESS TO SEE PEOPLE AND DEVELOP BUSINESS. COMMUNICATE IN COMPLETE CONFIDENCE, WITH ALL DETAILS TO "CHEMIST."

Care of

The National Provisioner, New York.

FOR SALE.

- 1—35-light Wood arc dynamo.
- 1—50-light Wood arc dynamo.
- 1—7x9 Erie engine.
- 1—No. 3 Davidson air pump and jet condenser.
- 1—No. 17 Davidson L. S. pump.
- 1—7½x8½x10 Worthington duplex pump.
- 1—13x12 ball engine.
- 1—150-H. P. Wainwright heater.
- 1—42-inch Blackman fan.
- 1—8-inch exhaust head.
- 1—42-inch smoke stack.
- 1—200-lb. meat mixer.

Inquire or address,
CHIEF ENGINEER RICHARD WEBBER,
Harlem Packing House,
120th St. and Third Ave., New York.

FRIDAYS' CLOSINGS

PROVISIONS.

The situation is still a manipulated one, with frequent changes in prices on speculation.

COTTONSEED OIL

has not varied in any particular from the features in our review. Demands continue very slack. Prime yellow, spot and August, 43c. asked in New York and 42c. bid; sale of 300 bbls. good off yellow at 41½c.

TALLOW.

Unwilling sellers at prices above buyers' views; 6¼c. bid for city hhds., and to 7c. asked. It is claimed that no sales of city hhds. have been made over 6¼c., and the weekly contract deliveries of 200 hhds. city were made at 6¼c.

OLEO STEARINE.

Firm; unchanged.

REPORTED SALE OF HAMMOND PLANT.

An Associated Press dispatch says:

The sale of the controlling interest of the G. H. Hammond Company and the Hammond Packing Company to Armour & Co., or individual members of the Armour firm, is now practically completed. To-day the leading stockholders in the Hammond company were in conference, and it is believed the deal was formally closed. The plants of the Hammond company at Hammond, Ind., will close on Saturday, for an inventory, and changes in the office force there already have begun.

The reported price is \$5,000,000. Mr. Armour is now in Europe, and no one else will affirm or deny the sale.

THE GROSSCUP INJUNCTION.

Reports from Washington and Illinois state that close watch is put on the Grosscup injunction. Judge Grosscup's injunction in the recent meat cases said:

The said defendants are hereby enjoined from entering into, taking part in, or performing any contract, combination or conspiracy, the purpose or effect of which will be as to trade and commerce in fresh meats, a restraint of trade or commerce among the several States.

Immediately upon its issuance by the Court the defendants notified their agents and man-

USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

agers to keep strictly within the decree. Both the court officers and the packers, naturally, have set their eyes upon the injunction.

The Attorney-General issued his orders to see that no act of contempt be committed, and the defendants have issued to their staffs mandatory instructions that no such act be committed. There the matter rests.

This invention is a Casing for bottling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

CROUCH IS PRESIDENT.

Since the sale of the St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Co., the following officers have been elected: President, T. W. Crouch; Gustav Bischoff, vice president; F. L. Luth, treasurer; William Woolbrink, assistant treasurer, and A. M. Traden, secretary. F. E. Marshall, Edgar D. Tilton and Matthew Courtney, with the officers above named, excepting Mr. Woolbrink, were named as the directors, and thus the permanent organization of the new company was effected.

S. & S. IN MISSOURI

Evidence of incorporation was filed in the secretary of state's office at Jefferson City, Mo., by the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Company, of New York. The statement shows that the packing company has a capital of \$5,000,000, of which \$25,000 is to be used in Missouri, with office at Kansas City. The filing of the papers today is the sequel to the beef trust inquiry conducted here in May, when it was discovered that the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger company was doing business in Missouri without a license. At the time the discovery was made the company endeavored to file a certified copy of its New York charter which was refused by

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, JULY 26.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	6,000	2,500
Kansas City.....	150	1,000	600
So. Omaha.....	600	5,000	700
St. Louis.....	1,500	1,000	100

MONDAY, JULY 28.

Chicago	17,000	26,000	25,000
Kansas City.....	11,000	1,000	3,000
So. Omaha.....	3,000	3,000	10,000
St. Louis.....	6,500	1,500	3,500

TUESDAY, JULY 29.

Chicago	3,500	17,000	9,000
Kansas City.....	17,000	5,000	3,000
So. Omaha.....	2,500	7,500	8,500
St. Louis.....	5,000	3,500	3,500

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.

Chicago	13,000	23,000	13,000
Kansas City.....	10,000	5,000	3,000
So. Omaha.....	4,000	4,000	9,500
St. Louis.....	4,000	3,000	4,000

THURSDAY, JULY 31.

Chicago	4,000	16,000	11,000
Kansas City.....	7,000	5,000	3,000
So. Omaha.....	1,500	6,000	7,500
St. Louis.....	3,000	4,000	15,000

FRIDAY, AUG. 1.

Chicago	2,000	14,000	6,000
Kansas City.....	2,000	3,000	2,000
So. Omaha.....	8,000	7,000	1,000
St. Louis.....	2,500	2,500	700

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS

Following were the exports for the week ending July 26, from New York to Europe, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers. Destination	Oil Cakes.	Cheese	Bacon.	Butter.	Beef— lbs. and bbls.	Pork.	Lard— lbs. and pkgs.
Campania, Liverpool	3003	485					60 1125
Oceanic, Liverpool	1001	1495			63	6	75 2021
Bovic, Liverpool	1766	1687					500
Umbria, Liverpool		4599	610				125 1175
St. Louis, Southampton			2533				400
Minnetonka, London			2400		35		75 5540
Camoens, Manchester							390 6750
Columbia, Glasgow			532		115		180 400
Patricia, Hamburg			25		60	200	700 3,220
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7768		540		65		220 550
Vaderland, Antwerp			35				250
British Trader, Antwerp	3000		65		100	25	60
Bremen, Bremen					15	35	325 900
Alexandra, Baltic			100		65		30 1950
La Savoie, Havre	1000						
Maristow, Havre	5110						
Lahn, Mediterranean			100				350
Citta di Milano, Mediterranean							25
Picqua, Mediterranean							20 520
Total	18644	8603	10607		213	305	266 2310 20251
Last week	16385	4744	11445		318	480	345 4689 36624
Same time in 1901	16812	12130	15385	1679	380	720	320 6768 57909

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TRADE GLEANINGS

The J. E. DuBois Tanning Co., Du Bois, Pa., has been incorporated.

The tallow plant of the A. B. Mayer Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., was damaged by fire.

The building of the Minneapolis Provision Co., Minneapolis, Minn., was damaged by fire. Armour & Company will rebuild lard refinery at Chicago plant, work to be commenced very soon.

The Ohio Farmers' Fertilizer Co., Columbus, O., has increased capital from \$500,000 to \$600,000.

The Benzineated Soap Co., Seventh and Pearl street, Philadelphia, Pa., will establish a soap plant.

The Reiffel Packing and Provision Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has increased capital from \$10,000 to \$35,000.

The Frazier Packing Co., Elwood, Ind., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated by C. B. Frazier, J. Frazier and J. E. Kirkpatrick.

The Dr. Rey Cattle Co., Jersey City, N. J., capital \$200,000, has been incorporated by Charles L. Rea, J. I. Billings and K. K. McLaren.

The National Oak Leather Co., Pierre, S. D., capital \$5,000,000, has been incorporated by George T. Alter, Charles Walter, R. A. Mack and others.

The Southern Tanning Co., Mannington, W. Va., capital \$150,000, has been incorporated by S. G. Maxwell, G. H. Maxwell, C. W. Benedict and others.

The Eclipse Tanning Co., 9 Dey street, Newark, N. J., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by George E. Holmes, Charles Van Winkle and E. S. Green.

NEW SALT WORKS.

Correspondence from Abilene, Kan., says: Work is progressing in refitting the Solomon salt works. Three series of vats are in operation of erection. One series of eighteen 106 by 16 feet and two series of 11 each by 336 by 16. Six crystallizers will be put into operation and so arranged that one may be emptied each day. The water is all taken from one well and will be pumped into the vats, which will be connected by pipes. The water from this well was tested and found 40 per cent. salt. Mr. Rowland contemplates converting the whole entire tract of land there into a salt plant just as soon and as fast as it can be done.

ENGLISH BEEF SITUATION

The aggregate weight of fresh and frozen beef (including live cattle) imported into the United Kingdom in the first six months of 1896 was 3,247,965 cwt. For the first six months of the succeeding years the following have been the quantities:

Year.	Cwt.
1897	3,419,163
1898	3,590,549
1899	3,514,871
1900	3,605,808
1901	3,910,396
1902	3,322,460

It thus appears that our half-year's imports of beef, live and dead, are this year the smallest since 1896. Taken in conjunction with shortages in the supply of other kinds of meat, this may serve to account for the prevalent high prices.—Times.

SCARCITY OF SHEEP.

C. A. Floyd, formerly of Cooper County, Missouri, but now at the Kansas City stockyards, returned this week from Billings, Mont., where he went to buy stock sheep. He says that he never saw conditions similar to the present situation. Although he visited several sheep ranches on the Crow Reservation, having from 20,000 to 50,000 sheep, it was impossible to secure stock sheep from the owners.

"None of the ranchmen will part with their ewes," said Mr. Floyd, "but instead every big grower in the State is buying everything in sight himself. Some are planning to sell their big wethers this fall. They are too fat for feeding purposes, however, and will be shipped to the Eastern markets and sold for slaughter. Out in Montana the raisers have gone crazy on the sheep question. They believe that there is more money in sheep for the next few years at least than there is in the gold fields of Thunder Mountain."

CATTLE AND SHEEP WAR.

A dispatch from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: The latest advices from the scene of war between the sheep and cattlemen in the New-fork country state that the Sedgwick sheep were the only ones slaughtered. Eight or ten other bands, aggregating 80,000 sheep, were driven back over the dead line and scattered, but none was killed. The herders and tenders were compelled to leave their flocks, however, and walk to Lockis' ranch, 70 miles from Lander and in an opposite direction from that in which the sheep were driven. Sam Gutierrez, the Mexican herder in charge of Sedgwick's sheep, did not obey the commands of the cattlemen, and openly fired on the raiders. The fire was returned, and the Mexican was killed with bullets. His companion was wounded and was taken to Lockis' ranch. The body of the dead herder has disappeared. As the flock masters and herders have been ordered not to cross the dead line under pain of death, they cannot gather their scattered flocks, and the county officers will be asked to do this for them. No further trouble is expected at this time. The sheepmen are thoroughly scared, and the cattlemen are organized 200 strong to resist a counter attack by the sheepmen.

GOVERNMENT'S INTERESTING DATA.

There is in the data collected by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics on internal commerce up to the end of June an opportunity for half-year comparisons of commercial movements, such as those of live stock, grain, provisions and produce. The five Western live stock markets of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph, taken as an index of the trade generally, report total receipts of meat-producing stock, including cattle, hogs and sheep, between January 1 and June 30, inclusive, of 14,766,855 head. This was 709,283 head less than for the corresponding period of 1901, and 347,692 head less than for 1900.

Taking the Chicago market as typical, the monthly average weight of cattle has begun to recover from the lower level of 940 pounds per head in April. In May the average weight rose to 957 pounds, and in June to 964 pounds

per head. The average weight of hogs is likewise recovering, but the numerical supply is still nearly a million short of the receipts for the first half of 1901.

A rough gauge of the increase in the consuming demand for meats is found in the trunk line shipments of provisions from Chicago and Chicago points. These shipments go primarily eastward from the centers of production in the interior, and secondarily southward. For the first 26 weeks of this year 652,217 tons of provisions entered into this movement, compared with 572,815 tons last year. The gain of 13.8 per cent. over last year amounted to an average of 3,054 tons per week more than the weekly demand for 1901. The five markets reporting stocks for cut meats had, in round numbers, 245 million pounds of cut meats in stock at the end of June, 1902, against 311 million pounds for the corresponding date in 1901. This is a decrease of 21.2 per cent. At Chicago the stocks were over 15 million pounds below the level of a year ago. At the four other packing centers reporting there was a reduction of 51 million pounds, or 29.1 per cent. from the basis of supply available at the end of June, 1901.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended July 26, 1902, with a comparative summary:

To—	PORK, BARRELS.		
	July 26, '02.	July 27, '01.	Nov. 1, '01, to July 26, 1902.
U. Kingdom....	341	1,243	44,493
Continent	822	190	23,422
So. & C. Am....	557	193	11,419
W. Indies.....	2,051	1,250	37,715
B. N. A. Col....	5	108	2,762
Other countries.	27	...	921
Totals	4,003	2,984	119,372

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom....	11,251,186	15,189,596	447,075,108
Continent	323,400	1,001,345	54,022,569
So. & C. Am....	90,005	72,025	4,755,652
W. Indies.....	216,525	145,125	7,061,055
B. N. A. Col....	...	...	77,239
Other countries.	15,625	31,300	544,825
Totals	11,896,801	16,439,391	513,536,448

LARD, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom....	2,817,562	4,968,557	184,842,840
Continent	1,585,439	4,067,409	192,390,208
So. & C. Am....	261,625	304,350	14,637,295
W. Indies.....	669,595	367,085	17,118,715
B. N. A. Col....	...	1,660	93,174
Other countries.	25,720	48,110	2,022,680
Totals	5,359,941	9,575,471	411,104,912

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORT.

From—	Pork, Barrels.	Bacon & Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York.....	3,171	453,200	2,679,560
Boston	5	2,841,300	657,075
Portland, Me....	400	1,790,700	301,500
Philadelphia	171	342,500	914,859
Baltimore	251	46,190	218,370
New Orleans....	5	7,175	151,320
Montreal .....	...	2,250,686	333,957
Mobile .....	...	83,050	103,300
Total .....	...	...	5,359,941

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '01, to July 26, '02.	Nov. 1, '00, to July 27, '01.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	23,946,400	30,489,600	6,543,200
B'c'n & H'ms, lbs.	513,556,448	601,327,019	87,790,571
Lard, lbs.....	411,104,912	450,647,484	39,542,572

The NATIONAL PROVISIONER NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

THE PALL UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

The destructive drouth which has hung, like a pall, over Australia with but little break for a decade has done and is still doing its deadly work to the livestock and meat trade of the antipodes. The effect of it is also being felt in the English and South African meat trade. Since 1891 New South Wales has lost more than 20,000,000 sheep, Queensland 12,750,000 sheep, South Australia 2,750,000 sheep, and Victoria 2,000,000 sheep; a total of 37,500,000 sheep. The above are official figures based upon the last shearing. Millions have been added to the above loss since. West Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand are not estimated. The loss in cattle has been, relatively, as great. There has been a loss of nearly 3,000,000 cattle in Queensland alone. The drouth is still on. These losses have had their effect upon the London meat market and have done a great deal towards raising the prices of meats all over Great Britain. The falling off of shipments from America accentuated the foreign meat situation. It is hard to find a spot on the face of the globe where good meat is cheap. Grassers are cheap everywhere but no consuming market seems to desire such stuff anywhere. It is an unfortunate condition brought about by the natural laws of supply and demand.

CUBA AND BEEF CATTLE

The failure, in Cuba, of a cattle importing and commission house for \$400,000 assumes additional commercial importance when the cause of the failure is taken into account. It is stated the concern's affairs were embarrassed by the fact that 4,000 of their imported cattle took sick and died on Cuban pastures. This experience would indicate that the Cuban climate is not a healthy one for cattle of the improved or imported type. It may mean that large, fat beef cattle of the proper type cannot be successfully and profitably produced in the Cuban climate which may be too hot and humid for their growth and healthy development.

That Cuba offers us a fine field for trade and commercial development there can be no doubt. Whether that field should be developed by the opportunity of reciprocity, the problem before legislative mind, or whether our ward should be treated as an ordinary foreign nation is another matter. The word "Cuba" has already been annexed by many of our trades people. The annexation of the land will be a mere formality. But to us Cuba is practically a virgin field for our factories and our commerce if not for live stock.

ADULTERATED TALLOW WITH MINERAL OIL

Some time ago the attention of The National Provisioner was called to the adulteration of soap stock and especially of tallow. Linked with this was the disclosure of the fact that edible petroleum was a possible product in the market. The adulterators of tallow, principally out in Ohio, have taken time by the forelock and are adding from 2 per cent. to 20 per cent. of mineral oil stock to the rendered beef product. The fraud is worked by remelting the tallow bought in the open market and then adding to it the per cent. of mineral oil. This is a serious fraud upon the trade, and especially upon the soap trade, as the mineral ingredient will not saponify. The brokers and others in the trade should take up this fraudulent adulteration and stop it.

SIGNIFICANT HOG SHORTAGE

The arrival and slaughter of hogs at the big abattoir centers show a continued falling off in hogs. From March 1 to July 23, of 1901, there were killed at the twenty leading markets, 9,365,000 hogs and 7,740,000 for the same period of this year, a decrease 1,625,000 to be added to the abattoir shortage existing prior to that date. There are no present indications of a big hog run setting in, so that the falling off seems to be a fixed shortage which must, inevitably, have its effect upon the lard and provision market. If the hogs to come will be chiefly of the lighter variety the deficiency of weights must be added to the deficiency in numbers for the full shortage of the pack. Provisions and lard have already reacted to higher prices on the general outlook in spite of strong manipulation.

AN EXPENSIVE EXPERIMENT

A lot of useless and expensive advertising is being done by English and American merchants in South Africa, India, China, and elsewhere. The Chinese and Asiatics generally wish to see samples and nothing else. The local merchants and brokers on the ground know them and their ways and are also known to the prospective customers. These agencies are the best pushers of goods where the importance of the trade does not warrant a personal agency. The National Provisioner reaches these foreign brokers and commission merchants as no other paper in its trade does. Makers and sellers of export articles would find the columns of this paper a most valuable intermediary through which to promote the sale of their products or to bring them to the attention of the distributive trade abroad. Besides, it is the cheapest kind of commercial traveling and trade publicity. The extravagance of merchants in other forms of advertising simply shows an ignorance of the fields sought to be explored,

and such pioneering extravagance is in the nature of expensive experimental experience. The National Provisioner is in close touch with this foreign trade and has spent years of careful study to gather in its confidences, gain its experience and to cement its friendly relations with its field and trades beyond the seas. As an advisor and a medium, then, this organ of our industries becomes a valued factor in our commerce.

OLEOMARGARINE PROSPECTS

The new oleomargarine law went into effect on July 1. It is hardly time to see how it will affect trade. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has been kept busy giving rulings upon the act. In these rulings renovated butter, the side partner of the dairy people, received some unfavorable decisions. The effect, and, doubtless, the object of these preliminary rules has been to clear up the field before July 1 so that a more intelligent start might be made by both the advocates and opponents of oleomargarine.

The butterine people will make and push the sale of their unartificially colored product. The dairy interests will get on a season of extra activity and watchfulness. The courts will be busy. The manufacturers of oleomargarine under the new law will be aided by two favorable trade circumstances: The grocer who sells the unartificially colored article will have to pay a license of only \$6 instead of \$48 per year for doing so. The manufacturer, having to pay only ¼c. per lb. instead of 2c. tax as formerly can make his product 1¼c. cheaper. It will still be tinged with yellow and price makes the sale. The price is cheaper. It is said that retailers are taking out licenses and new ones are being added.

If the butterine maker crowds the housekeeper's mind with the idea that her other butter is stuffed with paint she will shy at it and insist on the light buff-colored article. One of the largest manufacturers writes to The National Provisioner as follows:

I am very much encouraged over the prospects for the sale of uncolored butterine. Licenses in this territory are being taken out about as freely as usual, and the trade seems to be taking to the uncolored article."

Against the above hopeful comment must be set the fact that one of the biggest factories in the country is in the hands of the receiver and is temporarily closed up. Whether this is the first and only victim of the new law remains to be seen.

It is a little early to make predictions. But this paper has confidence in the future of the business, when the public mind is properly drawn to the fact of artificially colored and renovated butter.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

MANUFACTURE OF WHEEL GREASES

For lubricating rough wheels in collieries, on carts and otherwise, large quantities of cheap greases are used. The base of these is mostly rosin oil mixed with lime, although some contain other matters in addition, and it is this type of grease which will be considered here. In order to make these greases there is required the following:

1. A mixing tank fitted with stirring or mixing gear driven from some convenient source of power. This is very desirable when large quantities are to be made at a time, but when power is not available, then hand stirring must be resorted to, and then the quantity that can be dealt with is limited. The size of this mixing tank is naturally dependent upon the quantities dealt with. It would be wise to provide it with means of heating, either by steam heat or fire heat. The former is preferable, and may take the form of a close steam coil or a jacket around the tank. Heat is not always required, for these greases are most commonly made at the ordinary temperature of the air.

The lime used requires to be sieved after slaking and before use, to free it from grit and other hard particles, and therefore a sieve of some kind is required; this sieve should have a mesh of about twenty to the inch. There is also required a tank in which to slake the lime; this can be made out of an old petroleum barrel if that be large enough. There is also required a tank, best made of wrought iron, for dissolving any soda in, when that article is used in addition to the lime. The soda may be either 58 per cent. ammonia alkali or soda crystals, and a liquor of 25 deg. Tw. strength is made from it by dissolving in water.

Occasionally whitening is added to these greases, and also such articles as French chalk and blacklead. These should be in the form of fine powder, as fine as possible, and it is a good plan to run them through a fine sieve, say forty mesh, to free them from gritty matter.

It is a good plan to fix the lime, soda, and other tanks above the mixing vat, and then all the materials can be run direct into the latter without any labor.

To make a fine grease put into the mixing vat 2 cwt. of hard crude rosin oil and $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of heavy Russian engine oil, adding $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. French chalk. Next add 22 lb. soda solution of 25 deg. Tw. strength, and 18 lb. of quicklime slaked. Stir all together very well for two hours, then run out the grease into a tank and allow to stand over night. Probably some water will separate out; this can be removed. The grease is then ready for use.

Black Wheel Grease.—Mix, as before, 2 cwt. hard crude rosin oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. dark cylinder oil, 14 lb. blacklead, 22 lb. 25 deg. Tw. soda lye, and 18 lb. quicklime.

Green Wheel Grease.—Mix 1 cwt. coal tar grease oil, 2 cwt. hard crude rosin oil, 28 lb. filtered cylinder oil of greenish color, 20 lb. quicklime and 16 lb. soda lye of 25 deg. Tw.

Superior Grease.—Two cwt. hard crude rosin oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. heavy Russian engine oil, and 20 lb. quicklime slaked in water.

A very fine grease is made by melting together 1 cwt. brown Yorkshire grease, 1 cwt. rosin oil, 1 cwt. extra filtered cylinder oil and $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. bone tallow.—Oil and Colourman's Journal.

OLEOMARGARINE INSTRUCTIONS.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed the following letter to a collector:

With further reference to your letter of inquiry, dated June 27, 1902, you are advised that—

Oleomargarine tax paid at 2 cents per pound removed by manufacturer from factory premises prior to July 1, 1902, to place of

storage, may be sold by manufacturer only at place of manufacture, sale being completed there, ownership being relinquished by manufacturer and transferred completely to purchaser. Delivery then made by manufacturer from storage warehouse does not render him liable to further tax. (Regulations No. 9, p. 19.)

Accounts for above mentioned class of oleomargarine should be kept separate and distinct from oleomargarine provided for by act of May 9, 1902. Confusion may otherwise result.

A special account should be opened by the manufacturer, showing date of removal to place of storage of oleomargarine tax paid at 2 cents per pound, and number of packages and pounds so removed. All withdrawals of such oleomargarine during the month should be shown also, and at close of month the total withdrawals should be deducted from stock on hand in storage, the balance remaining being stock on hand in storage not disposed of. A separate record should be kept by manufacturers, showing in detail disposition made of stock withdrawn from storage during month. This record must show date of shipments, amounts shipped, packages and pounds, names and full address, street and number of consignees to whom shipped. This is imperative.

At the close of the month, certainly no later than the 10th of following month, there should be filed with you, in duplicate, by the manufacturer, a report (of the month's transactions) on Form 216. This report should state that it is for "oleomargarine tax paid at 2 cents per pound removed from factory to storage warehouse prior to July 1, 1902," and amount, packages and pounds, in storage at beginning of month, amount disposed of during month, and amount remaining in storage at end of month should be shown. Furthermore, this report should give in detail disposition made of stock withdrawn during month, date of shipment, and amount shipped, packages and pounds; and name of

consignee to whom shipped, with full address of same, street and number, should be furnished.

So much of above instructions governing the making of reports by manufacturers as applies to wholesale dealers and their monthly returns is hereby made applicable to them.

WESTERNS AFFECT NATIVE GRASSES

With the advent of Texas and Northwestern grass cattle each season natives of not sufficiently good flesh and condition to withstand their competition have to practically go begging on the market. In the last two weeks these light and medium-weight grassy natives have declined 50 to 75 cents, and that they are going to go lower is beyond question. The run from the Northwest is but setting in; the cattle are going to be good; they are well shrunk on arrival by reason of the long haul, and buyers will show a marked preference for them. The result will be a shrinking of values. Good dry-lot beeves or steers of good flesh will not be so materially affected, although the rangers are going to sell nearer to native prices than usual, but with the inferior kinds it is a different proposition. They can be handled by dealers with a good margin where bought for future delivery, but parties having them on hand would in our opinion do well to put them on the market while prices are as satisfactory as at present unless it is the intention to carry them until the range season is over. At this season of the year, too, parties feeding cattle on grass would do well to take them off two or three days before shipping and feed hay and oats. While the cattle of course shrink, the grass is out of them and it very materially helps their sale on the market.—Live Stock Report.

MEXICANS COMBINING

Cattlemen in Mexico are entering into a combination to protect their mutual interests. The same tendency is shown in sugar growing regions among planters. An effort is being made to effect a national combination.



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PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to July 23—	1902.	1901.
Chicago	2,590,000	2,480,000
Kansas City	750,000	1,505,000
Omaha	860,000	960,000
St. Louis	412,000	715,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	643,000	788,000
Indianapolis	368,000	456,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	59,000	118,000
Cudahy, Wis.	100,000	161,000
Cincinnati	162,000	204,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	150,000	231,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	154,000	184,000
Sioux City, Iowa	358,000	304,000
St. Paul, Minn.	235,000	214,000
Louisville, Ky.	94,000	133,000
Cleveland, Ohio	164,000	178,000
Detroit, Mich.	100,000	100,000
Wichita, Kan.	37,000	111,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	90,200	99,500
Bloomington, Ill.	32,900	41,500
Marshalltown, Iowa ..	30,000	40,000
Above and all other	7,740,000	9,365,000

—Price Current.

APPRAISERS' DECISIONS

C. E. CLARK, MARQUETTE, MICH.—This protest covered an importation of ten head of cattle, two head of calves and one head of swine, all of which were claimed to be entitled to free entry as animals imported for breeding purposes under provisions of par. 473 of the Tariff Act of 1897. The protest was sustained as to all the animals except the calves, and the decision of the collector reversed.

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Cellars and walls of Packing and Slaughterhouses, etc., are washed with watery solutions 1:100, by which means fungi are destroyed and the formation of mold is effectually prevented.

It keeps walls and vaults free from dampness, removes unwholesome odors from gattars, stables, closets, prevents wood-work from rotting or becoming moldy.

Antinonnin is **POSITIVELY DEVOID OF ALL ODOR**; it is **NOT VOLATILE**, like most anti-parasitic remedies; it is **SOLUBLE IN WATER**, and **READILY PENETRATES** wood.

It is generally employed in the form of a solution of one pound Antinonnin to from five to fifteen gallons of water or whitewash.

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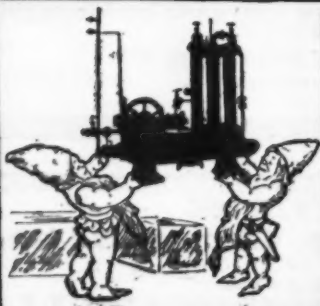
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Machines all sizes.

Catalogue on application.

HENRY VOCT MACHINE CO. LOUISVILLE, KY.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

J. W. Brown, Salem, Ore., will establish a creamery.

The creamery of H. S. Price, Kellogg, Ia., was burned.

J. L. Onorato, New Orleans, La., will erect an ice plant.

The town of Chandler, Okla., will erect a municipal ice plant.

Swift & Company will erect a cold storage plant at Sedalia, Mo.

The creamery of A. W. Fisher, Toddville, Ia., was destroyed by fire.

The ice plant of William Curry & Sons, Key West, Fla., was wrecked.

Armour & Company will erect a cold storage plant at Huntsville, Ala.

George B. Davis, Utica, Mich., is interested in a proposed butter factory.

The Roseneck Brewing Co., Richmond, Va., will enlarge cold storage plant.

Snyder & Allerton, Port Gibson, N. Y., will establish a cold storage plant.

The Tremont Brewery, Pottsville, Pa., will install an ice and refrigerating plant.

Thomas A. McShane, Columbus, O., is organizing an ice manufacturing company.

The Belle Springs Creamery, Abilene, Kans., will erect ice and cold storage plant.

The Savine Ice Pad Co., Camden, N. J.,

has increased capital from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

The Empire Light, Ice & Power Co., Carversville, Ill., capital \$1,000,000, has been incorporated.

The A. F. McLaren Imperial Cheese Co., Detroit, Mich., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated.

The Brady-Meridan Creamery Co., Kansas City, Mo., will put in a refrigerating pipe line through city streets.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis, Mo., will erect a large ice and cold storage plant at Dallas, Tex.

The Waldron Ice Co., Kankakee, Ill., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by J. E. Sherwood, H. B. Sherwood and others.

The Lerna Creamery Co., Lerna, Ill., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by John W. Baker, G. T. Balch and T. J. Diehl.

The Pine Hall Dairy Co., Jeffersonville, Ind., capital \$15,000, has been incorporated by A. T. Hert, J. W. and J. E. Comfort.

The Union Dairy Co., East St. Louis, Ill., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by C. M. Forman, C. A. Gamlin and H. Seiter.

The Quincy Dairy Co., Quincy, Ill., capital \$12,500, has been incorporated by W. F. Davis, E. L. Stratton, and N. J. Stratton.

The Meridian Creamery Co., Meridian,

Idaho, capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by E. L. Johnson, L. P. Biddick and others.

The Crystal Ice & Storage Co., Waco, Tex., capital \$75,000, has been incorporated by R. H. Downman, J. W. McWilliams and J. L. Dreibelbis.

Members of the Kansas City Fruit and Produce Exchange are interested in the formation of a company which will erect a cold storage plant.

The People's Coal, Ice and Lumber Co., Taunton, Mass., capital \$35,000, has been incorporated by H. A. Noyes, M. C. Golden and H. S. Gould.

The Seven Hills Creamery Association, Owensboro, Ky., capital \$6,000, has been incorporated by R. E. Alexander, J. H. Nave, J. E. Field and others.

OPPORTUNITIES IN ARGENTINA.

The British consul at Rosario, Argentina, thinks that the following industries, if established there, should offer fair investments to capital:

1. Freezing establishments for the preparation and export of frozen animals (cattle and sheep). There are only three such establishments in Argentina, as against 40 in Australia, and 16 in New Zealand. It is estimated that in the Province of Santa Fe alone there are 2,000,000 cattle and 3,000,000 sheep.

2. Electric enterprises, more especially in the way of lighting and tramways.

3. Sheds for storage of grain.

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The National Provisioner

NEW YORK and
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Published by

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(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

DR. J. H. SENNER.....President

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs.; pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Sharply Varying Prices—Manipulated Conditions Still Mainly—Outsiders Becoming Very Cautious Over Both Old and New Crop Deliveries on the Uncertain Look of Both the Hog Products and Corn Situations—Cash Trading of a Reserved Order.

The market in its manipulated, marked speculative condition is too uncertain to feel fairly well secure over the tendency of prices from one moment to another. Throughout the past week the variations in corn have had more to do with the speculative sentiment over the hog products than previously for a little while. That the corn crop prospects have been highly encouraging for the enormous yield implied by late official and other reports have been well understood; they have invited at time's pressure over selling the grain, with results of materially lower prices, by which the outside speculator over hog products has at times been affected to either quitting holdings or to selling "short." But the outsider feels that he is running more than usual risk in tackling hog products for either the "long" or "short" side. He realizes that statistically hog products are all right and that prices for them could be carried higher at any time, but that features may intervene by which sharp reaction could happen, and that on the whole the near future is not likely to offer much security over a trading basis.

The drift of the late bull operators in corn to the "short" side of the September option of the grain and the sharp break in its prices early in the week, followed by decided recoveries in prices, as squeezing the outsiders, who get in on the "long" or "short" side as the market varies, means as well that there is likely to be continued violent fluctuations in the prices of the grain, and with which on the speculative sentiment the hog products are bound to sympathize.

The fact that the hog supply has offered more attractive averages, that lard is being made rather more freely from it, means little beyond the point that farmers are well satisfied with current prices for hogs and are getting their marketable stock forward promptly, and that it does not, in our opinion, imply that there are more marketable hogs back in the country than had been exported. We believe that the short packing of hogs from March 1 will be even more marked before the fall packing season is reached; therefore, that from the productions and general stocks of the hog products from this on to the new season, that the merits of the market would favor selling interests. But it is realized that the period through to the new corn crop is likely to be affected a good deal by speculation; therefore, that a sentiment may be influenced antagonistic to the feature of supplies and that perhaps statistical positions will not have their full weight over market conditions.

If we are to have right along some such markets for the grain and hog products as those exhibited on Tuesday of this week, for instance, when corn broke 4c. per bushel on July delivery, 2½c. on September and 1½c. on the new crop deliveries, while lard sold down 10 points on July, fully 20 points on October and January, and only 5 points on September, and pork down 15c. on July, 22c. on September, 25c. on October and 20c. on January, it cannot be expected that there will develop ordinary cash demands to relieve the market readily of productions. Again, on Wednesday in the manipulation the turn was the other way, as corn, after selling down ¾ to 1¼c., went up sharply, the July option selling 4¼c. over the lowest

price of the day, and other options 1 to 1¼c., while pork, after selling 10 to 15c. lower and lard 2½ to 5 points, were advanced 15 to 25 for pork, and 22 to 27 points on September and October lard, and January lard 12 points. The sensitive conditions continued on Thursday, while there were marked irregularities over prices, corn early advancing ½c. on September; while September lard was down 10 points and October lard advanced 10 points, although afterwards losing 12½ points, and many fluctuations occurring thereafter through the day.

Some traders in the previous week, after the sharp decline that had taken place in prices, were looking for a strong upward movement on the theory that a large "short" interest had been made on the downward turn and that the market would be sprung against it. Some trade remarks then implied that a reaction was probable, but with fitful changes; while that it was doubtful if there would be conditions by which permanently strong disinclination of packers to pay the high prices for hogs and permit high cost packing against the prospects of the corn crop, and that probably efforts would be made more to sell the products ahead at the prices on any bulging movement, and the developments of the week seem to have justified the conclusion in the frequent variations of prices; although, unquestionably, people who have had bullish views over near future markets have had good reason for entertaining them in the outlook of supplies of the products alone, even perhaps for deliveries well up to the new year, as, of course, actual supplies of cattle and hogs are not likely to be materially affected by the corn crop before the new year is moderately advanced whatever may happen over market conditions meanwhile in the discounting of the later future by speculators. It is a strange condition of affairs in that anything in the way of high prices could develop from merits of statistics, but that it may be found poor policy to permit the natural drift of prices on the prospects of supplies for the new year. It may be said, however, that everybody is at sea over the future of the market; the best that can be done is to outline developments only.

In New York the shippers have been very quiet over both steam and refined lard, because of the varying prices. The trading in the compounds here is moderately active, at 8½ to 8¾c. for our lots. The provincial shippers have been doing little in pork. The city cutters have had a good demand for bellies at very strong prices, with the cost of hogs; they have also sold pickled shoulders and hams to a fair extent at firm prices. Sales have been 350 bbls. mess pork at \$18.50 @19; 200 bbls. short clear, at \$19.50@20; 150 bbls. city, family, same, at \$20.50@21; 250 tcs. Western steam lard, on p. t. (quoted at \$10.95); 600 tcs. city steam lard, for England, at \$10.50; 100 tcs, same, to refiners, at \$10.40; 50 boxes dry salted clear bellies, on p. t.; 450 tcs. western pickled hams, at 12 to 13c.; 28,000 pounds city pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 11¾c.; 30,000 lbs., same, 14 to 16 lbs. average, at 11½; 5,000 pounds, same, 10 lbs. average, at 12; 6,000 lbs., same, smoking average, at 12½; 3,500 pickled shoulders, at 9½ to 9¾c.; 2,800 pickled hams, at 12 to 13c.; 2,500 green bellies, at 12 to 12½c.; 3,000 green hams, at 12½c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week 4,023 bbls. pork; 5,359,941 lbs. lard; 11,896,861 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 2,984 bbls. pork; 9,757,371 lbs. lard; 16,439,391 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—The stocks keep so small that there is no trouble found in supporting a firm line of prices; city extra India mess is quoted at \$24.50@25; sales of 100 tcs. at \$24.50 and 100 tcs. at \$25; barreled family, \$16; packet, \$15; mess at \$12.50@13.

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—The situation is characterized by such a degree of strength as to be unique, the market having attained a degree of strength not having been reached for a number of years. Buyers are manifesting a tendency to buy ahead, and certain tanners here paid a premium for their particular class of stock.

NATIVE STEERS, free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. and up, have sold at a variety of prices, according to weight, quality and date of salting, No. 1 Julys having moved at 14c., which now are held $\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs., have moved in substantial quantity in comparatively early salting at $12\frac{1}{4}$ c. Those of later salting are held fractionally higher.

COLORADO STEERS have moved to the number of 1,800 Julys at $12\frac{1}{4}$ c. Old stock has been well cleaned up.

TEXAS STEERS have moved to the number of 15,000 at 15c., mostly in advance. Lighter weight stock has moved at a variety of prices, but all weights are firmly sustained. Offerings are comparatively limited.

HEAVY COWS are closely sold up, having been the object of much attention and operation. They have sold in various saltings at prices ranging from $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 11c. Late take-off is now held at $11\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ $11\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BRANDED COWS have advanced in price in consequence of the attitude of the crop leather tanners. Ten thousand late take-off have moved at $10\frac{3}{4}$ c., though it is doubtful if any more could be obtained at the figure.

BULLS are rather an indifferent factor, July offerings being held at 11c.

COUNTRY HIDES.

Traffic has been of a somewhat limited character because of the hesitating policy pursued by purchasers. Dealers have derived much encouragement from the strong packer position, and are in consequence inclined to retain their holdings.

NO. 1 BUFF, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, are held at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c., with No. 2 1c. less. Northwestern tanners showed an inclination to operate, but not at the prices demanded.

NO. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are offering at buff prices for short haired stock.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are in light supply, which fact naturally renders appreciable traffic impossible. They are quotable at 9c. flat.

NATIVE COWS, free of brands and grubs, continue a strong factor, and bids of $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. have been declined. Stock is held at $9\frac{3}{4}$ c. @ 10c.

CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., are rather an indifferent factor. Tanners have shown considerable interest in outside offerings. An ordinary country selection commands $11\frac{1}{2}$ c.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., are held at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. They are fairly strong.

DEACONS continue at from $62\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $82\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SLUNKS, 35c. @ 40c.

HORSE HIDES are not in very brisk demand, the existing selling price being \$3.10.

SHEEPSKINS.—Market continues strong and in advancing tendency, while the country market continues well sustained. We quote: Packer lambs, 75c. @ 80c.; packer shearlings, 65c. @ 70c.; country shearlings, 40c. @ 50c.; country lambs, 40c. @ 55c.

BOSTON.

The local hide market continues strong, especially in view of the depressed condition of the upper leather market. Stock has moved at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. for the two buff selections. Tanners only buy to satisfy immediate necessities. Considerable local stock has been sold to Western operators.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market has gained tone despite the non-improvement of the leather situation. We

quote: City steers, $11\frac{1}{2}$ c.; city cows, $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; country steers, 11c.; country cows, 9c.; bulls, 9c.

NEW YORK

GREEN SALTED HIDES.—While operations have been of a nominal character, the strength of the situation has been maintained in sympathy with outside operations.

SUMMARY

The Chicago packer market has attained a point not reached in years. Prices are soaring high, and it would not be surprising if a new record were made. The recent attitude of tanners has been reversed, and they are ready and anxious to purchase ahead of necessities. This is especially true of crop leather tanners, who have paid a premium for a considerable proportion of their purchases. Traffic in the country market has been held up somewhat in consequence of a difference of opinion as to prices, tanners having held off in the hope that better terms could be effected. The newly acquired strength of the packer contemporary is strongly felt in this market. The Boston hide situation has improved, despite the unsatisfactory leather situation. Tanners buy little, and only in satisfaction of immediate necessities, most of the sales being made to Western operators. The Philadelphia and New York situations are both improved in common with those of other centres, despite

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Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.
Wool Puller and
Tallow
Renderer. Manufacturer of
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Poultry Food

the fact that the leather situation is far from propitious.

HIDELETS.

The annual outing of the New York Hide and Leather employes will take place on Saturday, August 23, at Richmond Hill, L. I.

It is reported that the hide and leather conditions of the Coast are a long way from favorable, as the sales of the former have dropped off, resulting in accumulation, while those of the latter are very light.

HIGH NEBRASKA FEEDERS.

W. H. Butterfield & Son, the well-known cattlemen operating throughout the north-eastern part of the State, shipped in two loads of beef steers from their feeding station at Meadow Grove that topped the market at \$8. The cattle were of rather plain quality, but were extra well finished. They have been in the yards twelve months and weighed up at an average of 1,371 lbs.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—There has been the usual effect upon the beef fat situation from rapid changes in the prices of the leading hog fat. Nevertheless we think the markets over the country for the tallow are showing a spirit of less positiveness, and a feeling that if the lard market is to continue under manipulation in the radical manner exhibited lately that the tallow product is not likely to get the benefit it should have from its moderate productions. It is all very well to talk of the supplies of tallow being even smaller in the fall months and that the fact of the productions of it now being closely used up, notwithstanding that there is no especial activity for manufactured goods, that when the early fall trade sets in in soap and other products, for which the beef fat will be more freely needed, that the tallow markets everywhere ought to receive a further decided benefit as concerns prices. But the conclusion must be reached that prices of all raw materials are considered high, that there will be necessarily as conservative buying as possible, and particularly as manufacturers generally are under the apprehension that if the corn crop remains undamaged and it is to turn out the yield anticipated, that the supplies of all cattle and hog fats next season will be of exceptionally liberal volume. Of course the time is several months off when marked additions to fat supplies can be expected, but it is considered that with conservative buying meanwhile and the possibilities that speculators of hog fat may discount the future of it and by which nearer deliveries may be sympathetically affected that tallow may not have the strengthening exhibit of prices that would advance to the fall months. However moderate the supplies of tallow at present, and the probabilities of their being even smaller by September, we are expecting that the developments over the lard market will exercise more influence than at present and as the demands for the compounds are active or otherwise that the beef fat products will be influenced to a higher or otherwise basis of prices.

Unquestionably tallow is in short supply everywhere. The run of cattle at all marketable points is not only in sharp contrast to that of last year at this time, in its great falling off, but the fat obtained is small by comparison even from the number of cattle received. Some of the Southwestern markets which usually get their supplies of tallow from Texas and neighboring states have been compelled latterly to resupply upon our eastern markets. It may be said, also, that all over the West and East it is impossible to make material accumulations of tallow by the melters, and by reason of the steady wants of consumers. Yet at the same time

there is the nervous feeling over the future by reason of the possible drift of speculation in lard, corn, etc., that prevents tallow from standing out strong for better prices. A settled lard market would increase general demands.

The New York York market finds a little city made to be had this week. The melters ask up to 7c. for city hhds. and 7½¢@7¼¢. for city, tes., but bids are scarce over 6¼¢. for hhds. and 7c. tes., although it is believed that one sale of 100 hhds. city was made at 6½¢. for shipment to an Eastern market. However, there has been a sale of 500 tes. city, from second hands as low as 6¼¢., and this price was accepted because it showed a substantial profit, and as it was a large lot which was sold rather than stored; a soap-maker here bought it.

The London sale on Wednesday showed unchanged prices, with 1,750 casks offered, and less than one-quarter of it sold.

Country made has been doing a little better this week, as it is coming in slowly; sales of 250,000 lbs., in lots, at 6½¢@7¼¢., as to quality.

The Western markets show less confidence on the part of buyers, but with not much of an accumulation of desirable stock the packers there decline to modify views over prices. Prime packers quoted at about 7¼¢.

OLEO. OIL.—The butterine business is not now especially brisk in Rotterdam and where the makers of the product are fairly well supplied with the oil they are quiet in the open market over it. The quotation at this writing is 68 florins. New York is selling fair quantities in a jobbing way. In New York, extra quoted at 11¼¢@12c.; No. 2 at 10½¢., and No. 3 at 8½¢.

OLEO STEARINE.—The cattle situation really controls the products markets. The supplies of cattle are not only steadily falling off, but they are so largely under the ordinary marketing at this time of the year, and the returns of fat so light, that the pressers and melters are very indifferent over selling the products; they confidently talk of high prices no matter how the pure lard market may drift, and by which demands for products that take the stearine in their make are usually affected. The pressers have only moderate supplies of the stearine to offer. At the same time demands for it are not brisk, as the compound makers, many of them, are largely protected for near needs, particularly as the business in the compounds is not at all active. Sales in New York of 150,000 lbs. part out of town made, at 13¼¢., and 13½¢. is now bid, with up to 14c. asked. Chicago talks to 14c., and has 13½¢. bid.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Before there is much activity in this product the new crop

winter yellow cotton oil will have to be had to admit of a production of the stearine. Any quoted prices at present must be looked upon as nominal. Double pressed quoted at 8¼¢. per pound, and single pressed at 7½¢@7¼¢.

LARD STEARINE.—The cost of the stearine is enhanced a little this week because of the prices current for lard. At the same time the variable lard market narrows business in refined lard and the consumption of the stearine is by that much reduced. Quoted at 12¼¢.; sales of 70,000 lbs. at 12½¢@12¼¢.

LARD OIL.—The variable lard market naturally makes the consumers of the oil hesitate over taking supplies of it beyond active needs, while these needs are steadily narrower on the resort to substitute oils and the consumption of which is much larger this season than ordinarily. Quotations are 84¢@85c. for prime.

GREASE STEARINE.—Could not be offered at prices near buyers' views because of the cost of grease; this is especially the case with white stock. The supplies on hand are moderate; necessarily there is a good deal of irregularity to market conditions. White quoted at 7¼¢@7½¢.; yellow at 6¼¢. Chicago quotes yellow at 5¼¢.

GREASE.—The pressers find the stearine and oil at relatively easy figures, with slow sales for them, and are against buying grease in more than a moderate way. The shippers are hesitating over offerings of supplies. Local soap buyers take moderate quantities. The market has a firm look. In New York, "A" white quoted at 7¼¢. Some fancy lots at 7½¢.; "B" white at 7@7¼¢.; bone at 6@6¼¢.; house at 5¢@6c. At Chicago, brown quoted at 5½¢., and house and yellow at 5¼¢. @5½¢.

CORN OIL.—There has been less pressure to sell the foreign markets, as considerable of a supply had been moved out latterly; therefore there is a little more regularity of tone over market values. About 620 quoted for full lots, and jobbing parcels above it.

RANGE CATTLE MOVING.

A feature of the livestock traffic last week was the beginning of the movement of Western and Texas grass-fed rangers. Of the latter the first run at Chicago was double last year's, and from Wyoming there was a good showing. Texas, which has suffered from drought all the season, is now getting a thorough soaking, and there is not likely to be any more complaints from lack of rain in the near future. No material change was made in the marketing of cattle, but of hogs the gain was 5,000, and in sheep 36,000. As compared with the previous week, there was a net gain of 20,900, but, with last year, a loss of 273,700.

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COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Very Slack Situation—Difference of Opinion Over Prices—Bidding Scarce—Very Little Disposition to Sell New Crop Deliveries, Over Which Exporters Show Some Interest.

It is a hard situation to quote for old oil, over which the little buying interest is at lower prices than sellers care to concede, and because of which the supplies are being held essentially for developments. Somewhat under those that prevailed in the previous week, while views of sellers are much the same as held at that time, as concerns the principal holdings, and only small lots are offered at concessions from the late held basis. It does not appear as yet that any further material quantities of the old oil have been marketed to Europe, although there is a little urgent inquiry for some grades of it, more particularly for butter quality, white and winter yellow, in lots of 100 bbls. or so at about 1c. per gallon under asking rates, and from most of the markets on the other side, with perhaps Marseilles alone, as entirely indifferent. The points that want the edible oils are holding very small stocks of them and are finding that consumers of food products are taking more to substitutes for lard, and are more freely using compounds because of the high cost of pure lard; therefore the necessity of getting some cotton oil from this country, however unwilling the disposition to buy the oil at all extensively. It may be mentioned here that Europe is getting more of our cotton oil than is implied by the record of shipments of it. Suppose we are nearly 300,000 bbls. behind last year to this time in shipments of cotton oil, as such, it must be considered that never before has the movement of our compounds to Europe been as large as this season; the oil, therefore, has gone out in the manufactured goods in a degree to give the other side probably nearly as much of it for consumption as in ordi-

nary seasons, in conjunction with the direct shipments of it. But the absorption of the oil counts more in our home consumption, and when the remark is made that the home consumption of the oil is much beyond that of last year it is comprehended it is because of the extra movement of the compounds to the other side, rather than that we have gained sharply over the previous year in the home consumption of the manufactured goods, although there has been, undoubtedly, some growth for the season of the home business in the compounds, and notwithstanding the fact that in portions of the previous year there was an extraordinarily large business in them. There would naturally be some improvement in the home trading in the compounds this year because of the comparatively high prices of pure lard, as against last season, and the larger number of makers of the compounds this year, and as made so not only over the South among the cotton oil refineries but among the lard packers themselves who have felt that they would have more of a demand for compounds from certain sources than for pure lard, while that they would get sufficient other demand for the latter, and thus that they could hold their usual trading for lard by having for sale both the compounds and pure lard. The compounds have been at an unusually attractive buying price all through the season, notwithstanding the high values of cotton oil and oleo. stearine, and because of the easy drift, most of the time, of pure lard to higher figures, while the prices of compounds would be less frequently changed. It is the broad, general make of the compounds, and the fact that consumers of them are spreading their orders all around, that gives the impression that there is less activity in the products than is really the case; in other words, every compound maker gets more or less business, and the whole of it makes up a good full volume for consumption. Therefore cottonseed oil in this country is being consumed much more freely than through last year. At the same time we hold to the opinion that because of the larger production of the oil for the season, and the fact that there has been some loss of export trading in it, is materially less than would appear by the figures of the shipments of the oil alone, that there will be a necessity of moving the oil much more freely to Europe before the new crop season is reached. Yet, all foreign markets would like to resupply with the

cotton oil, if they could get the prices for it all right, and, unquestionably, some time through the fall months, when prices of the new oil are settled there will be an enormous business in it with essentially all foreign markets and which have been filling out this season with substitute oils, which have been had at an easier price as against the cotton oil, but which in many sources abroad would take second place in consideration of consumers if cotton oil could be had at something like old time prices.

The anxiety to find sellers of new crop cotton oil for deliveries this side of January by some of the foreign markets, has been more marked this week at the low prices by comparison with the old oil, that some of the mills have been willing to concede on sales. For instance, prime yellow, for October delivery has been had at 39c., for November at 38c.; and for December at 37½c., but not more than 2,000 bbls. have been obtained at these figures, as most of the mills decline to sell until some idea can be obtained over the new crop seed prices. But it has been a taste of prices for the oil ahead in striking comparison with those for the old crop oil, that has naturally provoked hesitancy over figuring on July, August and September deliveries, in which old crop refined oil only would be available; thus for July and August deliveries of prime yellow in New York up to 43@43½c. are still asked, however, that bids rarely exceed 42c. In other words there is a difference of 3 to 4c. per gallon between the new crop delivery and the old oil. The hesitancy by the mills in selling new crop oil has perhaps back of it more the doubt as to whether there is likely to be a fight over the prices of the new crop seed in the early fall months, or as to whether there will be an urgent marketing of it in the event of the cotton crop turning out to expectations of it. It is considered that there are a large number of new mills in every direction over the South that some of them may want seed urgently and that they may stimulate planters' views to a basis for the seed that would not be justified, if we are to have a large cotton crop, and that there is a possibility of unsettled conditions all around which may delay liberal production of the oil. Therefore that the future is most too uncertain, as considered by most of the mills, to make contracts for oil ahead unless they can first be protected by making arrangements over seed supplies. Moreover it is hard to say what might happen if the smaller mills work to the disadvantage of the more important factors in the industry over obtaining seed supplies. It is quite certain that it is becoming very difficult to buy crude, in tanks, at any of the

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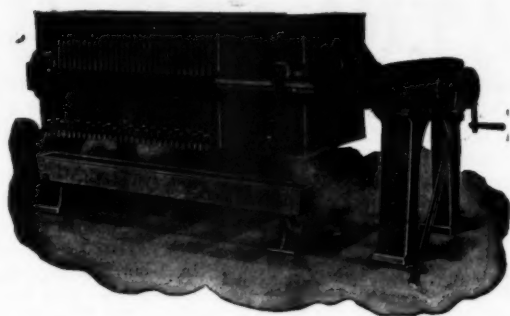
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mills for any delivery in the fall months, on account of the uncertainty over the future, and notwithstanding the fact that the prospects for the cotton crop are essentially all that could be desired, as the Texas crop now seems better assured, notwithstanding the late heavy rains, and little damage has as yet been done in the valley and Southeast sections. Indeed, small lots of new Texas cotton have been marketed through the week and the general Texas crop will be marketed earlier this year than usual. Yet Texas has had 32c. bid for its crude oil, September delivery, in tanks. The Southeast has sold some small lots of crude, in tanks, for October and November deliveries at 30c., but as a rule it would not accept within 1c. of that price. Some sections in the Southeast have had 31c. bid for September and first half of October and 31c. bid for November and December, although these prices may have been offered at some special freight point, as the larger buyers do not offer over 30c., and have bought some at 30c. There have been sales in Georgia at 31c. We cannot learn that there have been more than 12 to 15 tanks of crude sold altogether during the last week. It is said that a Southwest refinery bought 1,500 bbls. refined old on private terms and about 2,000 bbls. off grade yellow at a Southern market at 38c. There have been sales of equal to 3,000 bbls. old to arrive in New York at 40c. in tanks for prime yellow and 40½c. do., for bleaching yellow. New York has 45c. bid for butter oil from exporters, 46c. bid for white and 46c. for winter yellow, and asks about 1c. above those figures. There have been sales of 1,000 bbls. new prime yellow, October delivery, for export, at 39c.; 500 bbls. do., November delivery, for export, at 38c., and 500 bbls. do., for December delivery, at 37½c.; but as before remarked, there is an unwillingness in a general way, as yet, to accept those prices.

The cotton oil market has not only the uncertain feeling over new crop deliveries and the menace of the holdings of old oil to keep it quiet, but is retarded in life by the erratic lard market which makes conservatism predominant in manufactured goods and tends to great caution over buying cotton oil by the usual large consumers of it. Moreover it is a condition of the lard market over which no decided opinions can be held. It is supposed by some traders that if the corn crop remains uninjured that the packers will be against permanently higher lard, as after selling all they could of the future deliveries of it at around current prices, that they would not care to take in hogs at the current prices and lay down the packing at relative prices with a year in sight in which there is likely to be large supplies of cotton oil, cattle and hog fats. On the other hand, unquestionably statistical conditions of cattle and hog fats will increasingly favor selling interests until a period in the fall and later months when effects from the new corn crop may be had, and if statistical conditions alone were to be considered it would be easy to bring about even higher prices for hog and cattle fats.

LATER.—The feeling that perhaps the continued heavy rains in Texas have done more damage to the cotton crop there than had been apprehended in sections where there had been a promise of an early marketing of

prime seed is making more of an indisposition to sell the September and October deliveries, although the later months are freely offered by the mills at 30c. for crude in tanks. The New York market continues dull and is wholly nominal.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

The market has been pretty weak during the past few days, and this weakness has been brought about partly by more desire to sell future deliveries and also by a further decline in lard. The European markets have bought freely on the decline, but have lately reduced their bids, hoping to get further lots at lower prices. Soap makers who at present find cottonseed oil cheap in comparison with tallow and greases have also shown fair interest in the market. No doubt prospects of the growing crop will be the dominating factor for some time. Should crop prospects continue good, a more free offering of new crop oil is likely to result, and same will bring about lower prices. At present, however, the mills have refused to reduce their limits further, and sales are scant. We expect the present dullness to continue for some time to come until some more important developments change the situation.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, August 42½c. asked and 42c. bid; do., September, 43c. asked and 42c. bid; do., October, 39c. asked and 38½c. bid; do., November, 38c. asked and 37c. bid; do., December-January, 37½c. asked and 36½c. bid; off summer yellow cottonseed oil 41c. asked and 40c. bid; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 46c.; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 46c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 25s. 4½d.; prime crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, new crop 29 to 32½c., according to shipment and freight rate; New Orleans market for prime oil 41½c., and for off oil, 38c. Peanut oil is steady at 6½c. for prime yellow.

COTTONSEED NOTES

The Longview Cotton Oil Co., Longview, Tex., capital \$40,000, has been incorporated

by C. W. Lawrence, J. J. Flewellen and G. A. Rogers.

The new mill at Eastman, Ga., will be in operation by September 1.

The Fort Smith Cotton Oil Co., Fort Smith, Ark., will install a refinery and soap works.

COTTONSEED SCARCE

While the suits in the federal and state courts of Mississippi against the Cottonseed Oil combine completely failed they succeeded in preventing any reorganization or any agreement as to the price. The market is therefore an open one this year, a free fight for all. New mills are being erected in every point of the state and 20 new oil mills will be in operation when the cotton crop begins to arrive. There is not enough cottonseed for all, and the fight over it has already begun, the mills having their agents already in the field bidding on the seed before it has matured.

COMBINE SCHEME FAILS

According to W. H. Coyle, of Guthrie, owner of the local cotton oil mill, the plan to throw all the oil mills of Oklahoma and Indian Territory into a gigantic combine has been abandoned by its origi-

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nator, T. P. Burrige, of Colorado Springs, Colo., who was alleged to be acting with eastern capitalists. Options had been placed by Burrige on the Coyle mill for \$100,000, also on the Oklahoma City, Shawnee, Chandler, South McAlester, Ardmore, Chickasha and Durant mills, the total price being over \$1,000,000. All options were to expire August 1 and this did not give the required time to Burrige, it is stated, to answer all the objections advanced by the New Yorkers interested in the deal. The scheme was considered one of the most gigantic ever attempted in the Southwest and local cotton men claim Burrige would clean up \$200,000 on the deal. Mr. Coyle stated that the mills will remain in the control of the territory capitalists.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

Proposed for Membership: Adolpho de Barras, American Trading Co.

Visitors: Arthur Board, Bristol, Eng.; S. W. Stevens, Genoa; P. L. Martineau, Bordeaux; J. L. Coffee, Montreal; E. B. Price, J. W. McDonald, Cincinnati; Charles L. Roos, Kansas City; James S. Leahy, William I. Clarke, W. W. Sutherland, St. Louis; E. D. Roque, E. A. Valentine, Chicago.

Memberships quoted at about \$300.

WILL TEST OLEO LAW.

A case will be filed next month in the United States Court, in Columbus, O., to test the constitutionality of the oleomargarine law recently enacted by Congress. This decision

was reached at a meeting of butterine manufacturers from all parts of the country.

The chief counsel for the oleomargarine men will be W. D. Guthrie, of the law firm of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, of New York. Mr. Guthrie is a corporation lawyer, who won fame several years ago by his winning fight against the income tax law.

It is possible that suits will be brought simultaneously in two other States.

WANT MORE MONEY

The sale of the St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Co., as announced last week, was satisfactory to the majority of stockholders, but it seems the minority want more money for their shares. They ask \$200 per share instead of \$115 offered.

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RETAIL DEPARTMENT

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT

The National Provisioner this week introduces an interesting and important feature in its make-up. It is the "New York Supplement," in which will be gathered for convenient reference whatever is going on of importance to the trade within about six leagues of the Greater New York City Hall. Special advertising will be taken for this weekly supplement.

A CO-OPERATIVE ABATTOIR LINE

The convention, at Washington, D. C., of the National Retail Butchers' and Meat Dealers' Association next week will take up the meat situation and urge the establishment of co-operative butcher abattoirs in the principal cities along the Atlantic coast. This chain is to have an interlinking relation and its clearances are to be made through a Butchers' Board of Trade which is to be an enlargement of the San Francisco idea. Whether this will all go through is another matter. The meeting at Washington will have increased significance because of these abattoir questions.

DRYAGE AND SHRINKAGE

Hot air rushing into a butcher shop is bad for the color and the weight of the marketman's carcass stuffs that hang in the open shop. It is this atmospheric discoloration of the fresh goods that furnishes the bargain counter stock at a lower price. The legs of mutton, for instance, harden. They have just dried out that much. The moisture which has gone was bought for meat at carcass prices and is a dead loss in weight. This is important to the retail butcher. Keep the stuff in the ice box and keep the ice box closed.

THE MODERN BUTCHER SHOP

The butcher shop, as it is now built and equipped, is not a perfect model. The ice box is a proper thing. Counter cold air glass cases and glass refrigerators along the walls would not only keep meats looking fresher and more enticing but would also remove the stock from flies. If the meat-hooks hung in cold glass cases along the wall of the shop the shop would look better and the meats better.

The modern butcher shop will be a glass walled and a glass cased meat and provision parlor insulated and cooled so that everything can be seen and nothing suffer damage.

MILLIONS IN FOOD EVAPORATED

More than 3,000,000 pounds of meat, exclusive of fowls and fish, is lost in New York each week, according to the New York "Herald's" investigations. Half a million dollars' worth disappears weekly from the time it leaves the wholesaler's hands until the roast or stew is placed on the table of the consumer. This is \$26,000,000 annually. With fish and fowls included, this probably amounts to \$40,000,000.

From 30 to 37 per cent. of the weight of each piece of meat disappears in cooking, whether it be broiled or boiled, even when every drop of gravy is caught and used.

This is in striking contrast with the losses of the manufacturers. Hair, hide and hoofs and bones, bowels and blood are used after the flesh is sold. All go to add to his income. Absolutely nothing is lost.

Dietary studies made by the Department of Agriculture show that flesh of all kinds, including meat and poultry, fish and shell-fish, forms 20 per cent. of the total food of the people of the United States. With the exception of dried beef and oysters, meat is rarely eaten raw, but for the most part is either roasted, boiled, fried or stewed. Whatever the method of cooking be, the loss is more than 30 per cent. in each case. Calculations by experts, made three years ago, show that exclusive of fish and poultry, of which no estimate can be made, 11,000,000 pounds of meat was consumed in Greater New York each week. Of this 6,000,000 pounds was beef, 2,000,000 pounds mutton and lamb, and 3,000,000 pork, ham and bacon.

At the present high rate of meat this loss represents vast monetary proportions. Two million pounds of beef, 666,000 pounds of mutton and lamb and 1,000,000 pounds of pork, ham and bacon evaporate into the air from the time the meat leaves the dealer's hands until it reaches the table of the consumer.

Experiments to determine the change and loss of weight and nutritious matter in cooking were started by the Department of Agriculture in 1898, and are not yet completed. This investigation is being conducted by H. S. Grindley, associate professor of chemistry at the College of Science of the University of Illinois, under the general supervision of the Director of Experiment Stations. In a preliminary report he shows that the loss in weight of lean beef in the process of pan boiling averages 29.9 per cent., but is 35 per cent. in some cases, "the amount lost depending upon the time and temperature of the cooking." In the experiments resulting from the boiling and stewing of meats "the loss in weight varied from one-seventh to about one-half of the total weight of fresh meat, the average of all the experiments being nearly 37 per cent." In frying beef it was found that 30½ per cent. was lost.

As professor Grindley says, the chief loss of weight is water, about nine-tenths of the loss being due to evaporation. The percentage of loss of nutrition is small. But his analyses show that 75 per cent. of the weight of raw lean beef is water and only 20 per cent. protein. The rest is fat and waste. A full stomach is as much a requisite of eating as nutrition, and, unfortunately, Croton water will not fill the place of that lost from the meat.

That the poor man is the greatest loser by cooking is shown by the experiments. In this general conclusion of the experiments in boiling meat the Professor says: "The fatter the meat the less the shrinkage in cooking," and "the smaller the piece the greater the percentage of loss." The proportion of the fat lost was in a fixed ratio to the fatness of the meat. At the same time, the fatter

the meat the smaller the loss of water. When he boiled a piece of lean beef weighing 1 to 1½ pounds the loss in weight was 45.6 per cent. of the total weight of the meat, while with a piece weighing 5 to 5½ pounds it was only 39.8 per cent.

GRASSERS COMING EAST.

Grassers are edging into the Eastern meat trade, and lowering the price some. The market remains high for best beef, and pretty high for grass fed. Very little straight grass carcass stuff has been marketed as yet on the Eastern meat line.

PICKING MEAT.

Butchers all over the country are giving themselves little meat lessons so as to get on to the difference between corn-fed, hay-fed and mixed-fed beef. It is not every marketman, who can go in and have his judgment pick out the exact species of each.

IT MAY MAKE A DIFFERENCE.

The retail butchers in the far West do not seem to have the same excitement over prices as they have in the East and South. They are out there right among the cattle and the carcasses, and, may be, have customers who are not so particular as other customers are.

TO TEST THE NEW LOCAL MEAT LAW

The following information comes from North Adams, Mass.:

George W. Sweet, one of the best-known farmers and meat producers of Williamstown, was held up in this city by Meat Inspector Tower and refused permission to sell in the city a load of meat he had with him, because it had not been inspected according to law. It was done as a test case, or rather to force the Williamstown authorities to take some action, since the town has given up its meat inspector as a result of the recent change in the law. The local board of health was appealed to and after a brief inspection allowed the meat to be sold, with the expectation that Mr. Sweet would see what can be done about getting an inspector appointed again.

THE SOUP AND STEAK OF AN ODD SEA ANIMAL

The sea cow lives in the seas of the tropics. The most hunted species infests the waters about Torres Straits. The sea cow, though it lives in the ocean, never comes out and has no feet; it is not a fish. It has a face like a cow, a voice like a cow, the female has an udder and the fisherman calls it a cow. The scientist calls it a manatee, and the natives on the north coast of Australia call the strange fish-animal a dugong. Dugong soup and dugong steak are much sought-after dishes by epicures about Cooktown, Thursday Island, the Cape York Peninsula and Gulf of Carpentaria Country of Queensland, Australia.

So great is the relish for this soup that a large fleet of vessels is kept busy hunting the sea cow. These animals travel in herds and are very timid. The soup of the dugong has a taste of its own which is imparted by the black filmy particles of the animal that float in and become an essential part of the dish. While having the apparent taste of over richness it is, really, not a greasy soup. The dugong is the only inhabitant of the ocean, barring the mollusks, from which a good soup can be made. It is not a bit fishy. It has a delicate flavor which at once captures the diner. The steak of the dugong is like no other steak of fish or animal in taste. It is an individual and peculiar viand.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The butchers of Winona, Minn., united with the grocers and helped to make their outing at La Crosse last week a great success. The event was held in Lake Park. Thousands attended.

The headquarters of the new Hudson County Butchers' Association will be at Hoboken. One object of forming the association is to buy meats as one concern for distribution to the several members of the organization.

The Butchers' Union of Louisville, Ky., is going to Indianapolis, Ind., tomorrow on a special excursion run by the "Big Four" for that purpose.

The New Haven, Conn., Retail Butchers' Association will hold the big annual outing on August 21. The clerks of the "bosses" are invited. The following committees were appointed: On parade, W. Streets; distributing committee, H. J. Fredericks; printing committee, C. Rausch; roasting committee, Wm. O'Keefe; amusement committee, Oscar Betcher. Another special meeting will be held on Thursday.

The Journeymen Butchers of Jersey City seek aldermanic aid in their efforts to secure a Sunday closing ordinance. Many of the shop butchers oppose such a city law for shop reasons.

Among the odd and enjoyable amusements at the annual outing of the Portland, Me., Retail Marketmen's Association last week at Old Orchard, were a ball game between the butchers and the fish dealers, a potato race and a tar soap race.

The Grocery and Provision Dealers' Association of Haverhill, Mass., will have an outing picnic this year, but no banquet. Prizes will be given for the sports to be had.

About two weeks ago the Newburgh, N. Y., butchers went over to Poughkeepsie and walloped the local butcher ball team. The Poughkeepsians went to Newburgh last Saturday afternoon to return the compliment.

President M. S. Gardner has been elected as delegate from the Savannah Retail Butchers' Association to the convention of the National Association which meets at the National Capital August 6, 7, and 8. The Savannah association will most probably hold its annual outing at Tybee this year.

The Milwaukee, Wis., Retail Marketmen's Association holds its first annual picnic at National Park, August 10. The refreshments will be supplied by contract. Harry Herz, of 1409 Vliet street, Milwaukee, receives and accepts the bids.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Fred Grimmelsman, the Cincinnati, O., butcher, took the wrong kind of liquid a few days ago and cleaned out things generally.

Otto Keller, the marketman at Russell's, Mass., has put some modern improvements in his market which really startled the local tribe.

The Krey Packing Company, of St. Louis, Mo., had a little fire last week which fried 100 tierces of hams and bacon. The cooking was due to a fire in the plant.

Up and around Springfield, Mass., people seem to be buying more vegetables these high-price days. Meat sales have somewhat fallen off.

Beef has passed the 12c. mark at Ithaca, N. Y. It was beef, though.

Nine Hundred Butchers Help

There are 900 retail butchers members of the San Francisco (Cal.) Butchers' Board of Trade. These butchers are formulating plans for the encouragement of the Pacific Slope farmers to raise a better grade of beeves for local slaughter.

NEW SHOPS.

C. A. Sisler, of Dexter, Mo., expects to soon open a butcher shop in Poplar Bluff.

C. A. Dillon & Co., of Kane, Pa., are opening a meat market in Butler, Pa.

George Hills and Byron Reaugh have just opened a meat market in Banner City, Mo.

Philip Case and A. E. Menz are the proprietors of the new meat market in Johnson Creek, Wis.

M. F. Sutton, the well known Ottawa, O., butcher, will cast his lot with Findlay people soon.

Louis Hattenbacher, the butcher, at Baltimore, Md., has asked for the benefits of the bankruptcy law. His liabilities are \$8,567; assets, \$1,340.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

James O'Neil, of Cohoes, N. Y., has bought the market of Fay & Meehan, at Park avenue, Mechanicsville.

Ex-Patrolman Peter Allen has bought G. W. Burlingame's market in the Crosby Block, Ashtabula, O.

E. S. Hopkins has closed the market he recently purchased from E. K. Gilbert at Ashtabula, O.

Henry Brickner and A. W. Krieser have bought F. T. Scheff's shop in Green Bay, Wis.

Henry Detze has closed his market at Rossford, O.

A. D. Rose, of Woodstock, has bought the large meat and grocery business of George C. Layman, at Franklin and Furnace streets, Kingston, N. Y.

George Bowen contemplates opening a butcher shop in the Becker Building, Wau-paca, Wis.

Henry Detze will open a new meat market at some place which he likes better than Rossford, Ohio, where he has just closed a shop.

MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE

Jacob Hauser, the sausage manufacturer and meat man at 50 Union street, New Haven, Conn., has filed his petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$1,087; assets about \$2,944.

The market of the Yeakey-Burlington Company was destroyed by fire at Grand Rapids, Mich., last week.

BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED

Charles D. Lane, the well-known meat dealer, of Taunton, Mass., died last week aged 77 years.

Patrick J. Killeen, for more than 35 years in the meat business at Lowell, Mass., died July 21 at the age of 70 years. He was much esteemed.

BUSINESS RECORD

CONNECTICUT.—A. Brechlin and wife, Bridgeport; meats, etc., R. E. mortgage, \$1,000.—John Rabstock, Bridgeport; meats; R. E. mortgage, \$7,000.—Timothy Bressan, Norwalk; meat market; et ux. R. E. mort., \$1,000.

MAINE.—Varner & Crockett, Bath; prov.; failed.—Walker Bros., Lewiston, retail fish; Arthur E. Walker, individually, quit-claimed R. E. \$1, etc.—S. Pomeroy, Patten; prov.; sold R. E., \$1,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Monsette & Co., Holyoke; meat, etc.; dissolved.—J. Callanan, Springfield; fish market; sold out.—J. A. O'Donnell, Chicopee Falls; meat; attached, \$2,000.—Monagle & Shea, Everett; prov., etc.; Patrick F. Shea, individually, chattel mortgage, \$1,000.—Hector L. Monsette, Holyoke; meat, chattel mortgage, \$250.—Nathan B. Hartford, Watertown; prov., et ux., R. E. mortgage \$930.

MICHIGAN.—Frank G. Horton, Mass.; meat, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$1,800, foreclosed.

MINNESOTA.—Joseph Helmer, Grand Rapids; meat; failed.

MISSOURI.—John D. Martin, Kansas City; meats, etc.; petition in bankruptcy.

MONTANA.—L. G. Gordon, Bozeman; meats; succeeded by W. O. Bohart.—J. H. Rabb, Helena; meat; chattel mortgage, \$1,656.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Wm. F. Carr, Concord; discontinued.

NEW YORK STATE.—J. F. Knuchel, Buffalo; meats; chattel mortgage; \$100.—Geo. H. Desson, Troy; meat; bill of sale, \$300.

PENNSYLVANIA.—F. F. Adler, Bradford; meats; bill of sale.

RHODE ISLAND.—Adam Harding, Providence; fish, etc.; succeeded by W. I. Harding.

TEXAS.—Shain Packing Co., McKinney; packers; burned out, insurance \$58,750.

VERMONT.—Edward L. Hovey, St. Johnsbury; prov.; succeeded by J. J. Coleman & Co.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Hofman Bros., Wheeling; meat; petition in bankruptcy.

The Cost to Conscience

Kosher meat is more expensive to kill than is gentile or treifa beef. The orthodox Hebrew pays the cost to conscience without complaint. Besides, forequarters only are used, and that creates competition for these parts. While treifa chucks are selling for 7c. per pound, the same chuck, if kosher, commands 11c. per pound. The carcass to be kosher must be slaughtered by a Sochet, or a Jewish rabbi religiously fit to kill cattle for the orthodox Hebrew. The beef must be eaten in about 48 hours after being killed.



\$1000⁰⁰ IN GOLD

\$1,000.00

in Gold Will Be Paid by Us to Any Person Who Will Prove FREEZE-EM is not the Best Known Preservative for Pork Sausage and Chopped Beef.

IF YOU MAKE YOUR OWN PORK SAUSAGE

and have never used FREEZE-EM in it, write us at once for LARGE FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE.

By the use of FREEZE-EM, Pork Sausage and Hamburger Steak retain their Perfectly Fresh Appearance and they can be exposed on a counter for a Long Time, without being affected by the changes of the weather. Roasts, Loins, and All Cuts of Meat can be kept Fresh and Wholesome in any climate. FREEZE-EM can be used with Surprising and Pleasing Results in the Washing of Poultry and Meats that have become Slightly Tainted. Butchers who have tried FREEZE-EM say that it saves them 1000 TIMES ITS COST.

Do not neglect to write us, TO-DAY, for LARGE SAMPLE BOTTLE, with FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, FREE, ALL CHARGES PREPAID.

B. HELLER & CO., Mfg. Chemists, 249 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO, U.S.A.

In purchasing FREEZE-EM from jobbers Beware of Fraudulent and Worthless Imitations.

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

KANSAS CITY

Cattle receipts this week were 50,600; last week, 50,400; same week last year, 54,900. Dry lot cattle have shown more strength this week, registering a top of 8.60, being the record price for Kansas City. Some warmed-up cattle sold for 7.25. Butcher and stock cows and heifers are stronger, with good demand. Stockers and feeders have had a good week, best feeders as high as 5.55; demand for these increasing each week. Four hundred and six cars shipped to country last week, the biggest week this year. Western grassers and southern show a shade weaker, as these formed greater per cent of supply than usual. Veal calves 25 higher at 5.25.

Hog receipts this week were 22,000; last week, 27,900; last year, 121,600. Hogs have had more strength this week, advancing 20 cents first of week but losing most of that in latter half. Top for week, 7.87½. Top Friday, 7.77½. Receipts show slight decrease over last week, but an enormous decrease from last year, with no immediate prospect for an improvement in receipts.

Sheep receipts this week were 11,500; last week, 19,000; same week last year, 28,600. The sheep market generally has been strong this week, except lambs, which have declined 25 to 40 cents. Western sheep not coming in very heavy supply. Big movement of these expected two weeks later. Utah ewes selling at \$3.82½; Wyoming wethers, \$4.00. Big demand for feeders, these selling \$3.50 or better. Top lambs, \$6.00.

Hides are a trifle higher. Green salted, 7¼; uncured, 6¼; dry salt, 11; green sheep pelts, 40 to 75.

Packers' purchases were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	10,011	5,312	3,228
Fowler	1,728	2,581	346
Schwarzchild	4,508	2,049	1,229
Swift	7,320	7,208	2,280
Cudahy	5,442	3,833	1,533
Ruddy	540	81	420

ST. LOUIS

Special letter to The National Provisioner from Evans-Snyder-Buel Company.

Receipts, market conditions and purchases for the week ending Saturday, July 26, 1902, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.—Cattle, 30,802; hogs, 18,769; sheep, 13,026.

CATTLE.—Receipts in the native division were again light and quality was common. Had there been any good to choice, fat steers here, prices on this class would have ruled fully steady. Bulk of the beef steers declined 25c. in sympathy with the bad break noted last and this week on Quarantine cattle. Receipts of cow and heifer butcher stuff were moderate and quality common. Had

there been any strictly choice corn-fed heifers here, they would have brought steady prices, bulk here were fully 25c. lower. Bulk of steers, also cow and heifer butcher cattle, ruled the lowest of the season. Receipts of stockers and feeders were light; best grades ruled steady, others lower. There was a good demand for best milk cows and calves, and they brought strong prices, while common and medium grades were no more than steady. Bulk of the sales were from \$25 to \$36 per cow and calf, while the full range was \$19.50 to \$47.50. Receipts of veal calves were light; the week's top was \$6.75, with bulk selling from \$5.75 to \$6.50. Quarantine receipts were the heaviest for any week this season, and the quality of the cattle showed some improvement over last week. The steer market fluctuated considerably during the week, and closed 25 to 40c. lower than last week, the heaviest decline being on heavy weights. Under liberal receipts, cows decline 10 to 20c. Bulls declined about 10c., although receipts were light. There was a liberal run of calves, but best sold strong, while others brought steady prices. During the week steers sold in full range of \$2.55 to \$5.75, bulk \$3.60 to \$4.50; cows and heifers \$2.10 to \$3.85, bulk \$2.60 to \$3.30; stags and oxen \$2.90 to \$3.25; bulls \$2.50 to \$3.85; calves \$3 to \$9.50 per head, bulk \$7.25 to \$9.

HOGS.—This week witnessed a break in the hog market which was as unexpected as it was bad. Under liberal receipts, the first three days, prices declined each day until best hogs sold 35 to 40c. lower than last Saturday. The last half of the week, however, arrivals became lighter, and the market reacted about 10c. We do not think these unsatisfactory conditions will exist long, but expect to see lighter receipts and corresponding improvements in the market next week. The week closed with hogs going at the following prices: Butchers and select heavies, \$7.75@8; light mixed \$7.40 to \$7.75; heavy pigs \$7 to \$7.40; light pigs \$6 to \$7; rough heavies \$7 to \$7.50.

SHEEP.—Receipts were moderate; lambs ruled steady, while sheep sold 15 to 25c. higher. We quote following values: Best sheep, \$4.50 to \$4.75; best lambs \$6.50 to \$6.75; best bucks \$2.25 to \$2.50; stockers \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Butchers	1,002	2,457	1,178
Eastern Account	14,076	2,241	....
Nelson Morris & Co.	6,397	5,471	3,859
Swift & Co.	11,392	7,417	6,537
St. Louis D'd B'f Co.	1,592	917	410
Armour & Co.	2,820	....	....
Hammond	140	....	....
S. & S.	253	....	....
Kingan & Co.	168	....	....

CATTLE.—Although receipts in the Quar-

antine division have been heavy, prices rule some higher. Arrivals of native have been moderate, and prices are about steady.

HOGS.—Receipts have been light, and the market rules strong to higher.

SHEEP.—Under liberal offerings the market has broken badly, sheep selling 50c. lower than last week's closing values, while lambs are 50 to 75c. lower.

OMAHA

CATTLE.—Conditions this week have been just the reverse of last, and a good share of the disastrous break has been regained. Beef steers are fully a quarter higher than toward the close of last week, while there has been an advance of fully 25@40c. in cows and heifers. Corn-fed stock is getting very scarce, and fully half of the week's arrivals have been western rangers. There has been a very strong market for grass steers, on which the dressed beef men and feeder buyers came in competition. Prices for good fleshy feeders have advanced 25@40c., and the demand has exceeded the supply. Low grade light weight stock steers and heifers have been indifferent and unsatisfactory sellers all week.

HOGS.—Although supplies have been about the same as last week and are 23,000 short of a year ago, the market has suffered a heavy decline, and the general trend of values has been low. On Friday and to-day there was a good reaction, so that the actual decline for the week has been but 10c. Packers have been determined bears all week, and the market has been a very unsatisfactory one for salesmen. Heavy and butcher weight loads have sold at a premium, while inferior light and underweight stuff has been sharply discriminated against all week. Eastern markets all report heavy declines, and western Iowa shippers have sent a heavy share of their shipments to this market.

SHEEP.—Receipts have not been at all heavy this week, and under an active demand both from packers and feeder buyers the market has scored an advance of about 50c. on all decent grades. The demand for feeder sheep and lambs of late has been very active.

MEAT AS AN ELECTRIC BATTERY.

The following extraordinary incidents to an electric storm at Butte, Mont., on Thursday are related in the press dispatches from the Rocky Mountain country:

Alfred E. Rhodes, an employee of the Cudahy Packing Company, was killed at 8 o'clock this morning by an electric shock that came from a stack of meat in a refrigerator car. When he first entered the car he received a violent shock by touching a piece of timber. He was dragged out by a fellow employee, and after great difficulty his life was saved. A short time later he went back in the car to resume work and touched a pile of meat and was instantly killed.

Coroner Johnson, while investigating the accident, touched another pile of meat and was nearly killed. He remained unconscious for an hour. A dozen or more people in different parts of the city received severe shocks.

The heavens were a continuous sheet of flame, and nearly everything became more or less charged with electricity. The fact that a stack of meat in a refrigerator car, after being surcharged with electricity, may become a storage battery may be interesting to the insulating experts and other scientists.

SPRINGFIELD PROVISION CO. BRIGHTWOOD MASS., U. S. A.

PORK PACKERS, LARD REFINERS, and

Manufacturers of the Celebrated BRIGHTWOOD BRANDS of Sausages, Frankforts, Bolognas, Polish Bolognas, Pressed Ham, Minced Ham and Bacon.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

Western Office of
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
Room 424 Rialto Building.

LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, July 23..	13,699	689	30,787	15,879
Thursday, July 24..	7,117	1,155	10,655	19,020
Friday, July 25..	2,821	128	7,955	12,238
Saturday, July 26..	1,409	341	4,174	3,875
Monday, July 28..	18,404	388	30,880	22,215
Tuesday, July 29..	3,461	1,708	14,635	14,116
Wednesday, July 30..	13,000	800	23,000	13,000

Shipments—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, July 23..	3,346	4	5,263	466
Thursday, July 24..	2,926	80	3,026	584
Friday, July 25..	1,847	71	2,329	427
Saturday, July 26..	293	41	507	248
Monday, July 28..	3,788	31	4,648	1,212
Tuesday, July 29..	3,490	15	2,124	1,782
Wednesday, July 30..	3,000	100	4,000	11,000

Range of Cattle Values.

Extra good heaves, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs.	8.00@8.85
Good to choice heaves, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.	7.25@8.00
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.	6.50@7.25
Plain to common beef steers.	5.75@6.50
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.	4.50@5.50
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.	5.00@5.75
Fair to medium feeders.	4.00@5.00
Plain to fair light stockers.	3.00@4.00
Bulls, good to choice.	4.00@5.25
Bulls, common to medium.	3.00@4.00
Good fat cows and heifers.	5.25@6.25
Good cutting and fair beef cows.	3.75@4.50
Common to good canning cows.	2.00@3.00
Veal calves, common to fancy.	3.00@7.25
Corn fed Western steers.	7.50@8.50
Fed Texas steers.	6.00@7.50
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.	3.50@4.50

Range of Hog Values.

Extra prime heavy.	7.82@8.12
Selected medium and heavy butchers.	7.65@7.85
Good to choice heavy packing.	7.40@7.65
Fair to good heavy packing.	7.25@7.40
Good to choice heavy mixed.	7.35@7.55
Good to choice light mixed.	7.45@7.65
Assorted light, 160 to 190 lbs.	7.65@7.75
Pigs, 70 to 125 lbs.	6.00@7.00
Rough, stags and throwouts.	5.00@6.50

Range of Sheep Values.

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings.	4.00@4.50
Good to choice native wethers.	3.75@4.25
Medium to choice mixed natives.	3.00@4.00
Good to prime Western muttons.	3.30@4.40
Fair to choice fat ewes.	3.50@4.25
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.	3.50@3.75
Culls, bucks and tail end lots.	2.75@3.25
Plain to choice yearling feeders.	3.25@3.50
Lambs, poor to fair.	4.00@5.00
Lambs, good to fancy.	5.00@6.25

Packers' Purchases Last Week.

Armour & Co.	21,800
Anglo-American	5,200
Royd & Lunham	4,200
Continental Packing Co.	3,400
T. J. Lipton & Co.	3,000
G. H. Hammond & Co.	4,900
Nelson Morris & Co.	5,600
Swift & Company	21,200
S. & S.	4,800
City butchers.	4,000
Total	78,100

General Live Stock Situation

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
the Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—There is nothing new or startling in the condition of the hog market except that it keeps one guessing a little more than usual. The upward tendency seems to have changed and the "bear" contingent has ruled for several days. It is not surprising owing to the severe breaks in the provision market, as hogs have been selling relatively higher for some time. We cannot expect to see these prices advance continually, and while we have tried to be very conservative in the way of advice,

the country still maintains a "bullish" sentiment, and are not slow in stopping the receipts here whenever there is a decline. The receipts to-day at all of the Western markets are much lighter than a year ago, but it must be borne in mind that these prices are very inviting, and the holders of large bunches of hogs are beginning to show signs of letting them go, and to-day a good many bunches of prime hogs on the market. We do not feel like offering any "bullish" encouragement, and believe that if hogs are ready for market they may as well come one time as another.

The bulk of packing mixed hogs are selling from 7.00 to 7.50; medium weight mixed packing with shipping top, 7.65 to 7.80; good to choice medium shipping, 7.85 to 8.00; with a few extra prime shipping at 8.00 and 8.05; common to fair heavy packing sows, 7.25 to 7.50.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle continue moderate, and all kinds of good corn-fed cattle good enough to bring 8c. and upwards has met with a good demand at top prices, while the more common grades and those that come in competition with Westerns and Texas have been very slow, selling at barely steady prices. Butcher stock has ruled rather more steady at last week's closing prices. The best quality of stockers and feeders are still selling at strong prices with others barely steady, as the demand is principally for the very best.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep and lambs have materially increased, and sheep have declined 30 to 50c. per hundred, and lambs 75c to \$1.00 per hundred from the high prices of last week. We think this decline will have a tendency to check receipts, and that we will have a more steady market in the near future.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS

705,033. Rendering Apparatus. Daniel Cameron, Kansas City, Mo., assignor to Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. Filed Feb. 10, 1902. Serial No. 93,420.

705,034. Process of Extracting Grease. Daniel Cameron, Kansas City, Mo., assignor to Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. Filed Feb. 10, 1902. Serial No. 93,421.

705,066. Centrifugal Separator. Carl Friesleben, Halle, Germany. Filed Aug. 2, 1901. Serial No. 70,664.

705,067. Soap Cutting and Spreading Machine. Timothy Gaynor, Jr., Indianapolis, Ind.; assignor of four-fifths to Robert G. Harseim and Solomon M. Gusdorf, Indianapolis, Ind. Filed Oct. 5, 1901. Serial No. 77,651.

705,071. Machine for Facing Fruit for Packing. Lazelle F. Graham, San Jose, Cal. Filed Jan. 9, 1902. Serial No. 88,971.

705,133. Can Washer. Fred T. Pierce and Awald E. Kuchenbecker, Geneva, Minn. Filed Feb. 21, 1902. Serial No. 95,035.

705,160. Oil-Can Spout. John A. Swanson, Auburn, Kansas. Filed March 4, 1902. Serial No. 96,601.

705,245. Milk Pasteurizer and Sterilizer. Charles E. Hinman, Council Bluffs, Iowa, assignor of one-half to William C. McPherson, Council Bluffs, Ia. Filed March 11, 1901. Serial No. 50,689.

705,253. Method of Removing Oil from Water. Arthur E. Krause, Jersey City, N. J. Filed May 23, 1901. Serial No. 61,516.

705,279. Apparatus for use in Refrigerating, Heating, Drying, Impregnating, or otherwise treating goods. James McRae, London, Eng., assignor of one-half to John Cooper, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, Eng. Filed March 5, 1901. Serial No. 49,862.

705,289. Candle-making Machine. Arthur R. Peck, Syracuse, N. Y. Filed November 17, 1900. Serial No. 36,798.

705,367. Apparatus for Curing Meat. John C. Lincoln, Cleveland, Ohio, assignor to B. B. Quinn, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed December 29, 1901. Serial No. 86,664.

705,374. Cotton Elevator and Separator. Chauncey R. Benefield, Alpika, Miss. Filed March 5, 1901. Serial No. 49,881.

705,510. Refrigerator. Francis R. Beal, Northville, Mich. Filed Jan. 11, 1901. Serial No. 42,833.

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

MONDAY, JULY 28.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept	10.75	10.87½	10.72½	10.72
Oct	10.40	10.45	10.37½	10.37

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

Sept	10.40	10.45	10.35	10.35
Oct	10.12½	10.12½	10.05	10.05

PORK—(Per barrel)—

Sept	17.15	17.25	17.00	17.02½
Oct	17.22½	17.22½	17.10	17.10

TUESDAY, JULY 29.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept	10.77	10.77	10.62	10.67
Oct	10.40	10.40	10.15	10.17

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

Sept	10.40	10.47	10.10	10.15
Oct	10.07	10.12	9.95	10.00

PORK—(Per barrel)—

Sept	17.02	17.15	16.70	16.80
Oct	17.02	17.02	16.80	16.85

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept	10.67	10.90	10.62	10.90
Oct	10.17	10.37	10.15	10.37

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

Sept	10.12	10.32	10.12	10.32
Oct	10.00	10.05	9.90	10.05

PORK—(Per barrel)—

Sept	16.75	16.90	16.65	16.90
Oct	16.85	16.95	16.75	16.95

THURSDAY, JULY 31.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept	10.90	10.92½	10.75	10.82½
Oct	10.45	10.47½	10.35	10.40

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

Sept	10.35	10.37½	10.27½	10.33
Oct	10.10	10.12½	10.05	10.10

PORK—(Per barrel)—

Sept	16.90	16.92½	16.77½	16.77½
Oct	16.95	16.95	16.85	16.85

FRIDAY, AUG. 1.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept	10.70	10.77	10.67	10.77
Jan	8.70	8.75	8.60	8.72

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

Sept	10.25	10.27	10.23	10.27
Jan	8.07	8.17	8.07	8.17

PORK—(Per barrel)—

Sept	16.70	16.70	16.52	16.70
Jan	15.65	15.75	15.62	15.75

Provision Letters

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
A. C. Lazarus & Co.)

Chicago, July 30, 1902.

Trade is slow in both green and S. P. meats, and prices are easier. Hog receipts are light, but with a poor demand there seems to be enough stuff to supply the trade.

We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 av., nominally 11½@12; 12@14 av., nominally 11½@12; 14@16 av., nominally 11½; 18@20 av., nominally 11½; green picnic, 5@6 av., nominally 9¼; 6@8 av., nominally 9¼; 8@10 av., nominally 9¼; green New York shoulders, 10@12 av., nominally 9¼; green skinned hams, 16@18 av., nominally 12½; 18@20 av., nominally 12½.

WHERE EXPORTS GO.

The frequently asked question, "What becomes of our exports of manufactures?" is now definitely answered by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. While it has been practicable to show the countries to which any given article is sent in any given year, the figures of the bureau have not formerly been so adjusted as to render it practicable to determine what share of the total exports of manufactures was sent to a given country or grand division of the world, or, in other words, the location of the principal markets for American manufactures. These facts are now shown by a series of tables compiled by the bureau. They show that during the year 1901 52 per cent. of the manufactures exported went to Europe, 23 per cent. to North America, 6.6 per cent. to South America, 8.2 per cent. to Asia, 7 per cent. to Oceania, and a little less than 3 per cent. to Africa.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF

	Per doz
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.45
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.50
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.75
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb., 1/4 doz. to case.....	18.25

BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	\$1.85
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF

Solid

	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.50
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.00
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.00
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

Fluids

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$5.00	\$3.12
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.50	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, 1/2 doz. in box.....	12.75	13.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb.....	.90	1.00

BARREL BEEF

Extra plate beef.....	\$14.50
Plate beef.....	13.50
Extra mess beef.....	12.00
Prime mess beef.....	13.00
Beef hams.....	21.50

DRIED BEEF PACKED

Ham sets.....	14 1/4
Insides.....	10 1/4
Outsides.....	14
Knuckles.....	16
Reg. cloths.....	12

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED

A. C. hams.....	12-14 av. a 14
Skinned hams.....	16-18 av. a 15
Shoulders.....	a 11
Picnics.....	6-8 av. a 11 1/4
Breakfast bacon.....	a 10 1/2

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts.....	a 10 1/2
Hocks.....	a 6
Dry salt spare ribs.....	a 4
Pork Tenderloins.....	a 16 1/4
Pork loins.....	a 12 1/2
Spare ribs.....	a 6 1/2
Trimnings.....	a 6 1/4
Boston butts.....	a 10 1/2
Cheek meat.....	a 5
Leaf lard.....	a 10 1/4
Skinned shoulders.....	a 10

BUTTERINE

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, Natural color.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/4
No. 2, Natural color.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/4
No. 3, Natural color.....	15 1/4 @ 17 1/4
No. 4, Natural color.....	16 1/2 @ 18 1/4

F. O. B. KANSAS CITY.

No. 1, Natural color.....	11 @ 12
No. 2.....	14 @ 15
No. 3.....	14 1/2 @ 16
No. 4.....	15 1/2 @ 17

CURING MATERIALS

Refined salt peter.....	4 1/4 a 5 1/4
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 1/2 a 11 1/4
Borax.....	7 1/2 a 8
Sugar.....	
Pure open kettle.....	a 2 1/4
White clarified.....	a 4 1/2
Plantation granulated.....	a 4 1/2
Yellow clarified.....	a 4 1/2
Salt.....	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	3.75
Michigan gran., carlots, per ton.....	3.50
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.10

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	a 15
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	a 55
Beef bungs, each.....	a 11 1/4
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	a 45
Hog bungs, exports.....	a 9 1/4
Medium, each.....	a 4 1/4
Small, each.....	a 1 1/4
Casings, per bundle.....	a 62 1/4

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 28.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,406	—	1,447	45,081	5,349
Sixtieth St.....	1,745	78	6,405	6,405	709
Fortieth St.....	—	—	—	—	10,070
West Shore Railroad.....	2,995	64	—	—	—
Lehigh Valley.....	2,476	—	—	—	2,984
B. & O. R. R.....	289	—	—	3,126	—
Scattering.....	—	—	69	41	—
Totals.....	9,911	142	7,920	54,656	19,112

Totals last week.....11,099 154 9,788 44,129 20,474

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO JULY 28.

	Live cattle.	Live Qrs. df.
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic.....	2,240	
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Bovine.....	2,840	
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Umbria.....	2,000	
Swift & Co., Ss. Oceanic.....	2,255	
Swift & Co., Ss. Minnetonka.....	1,208	
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Bovine.....	405	
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Minnetonka.....	335	
Schwarzchild & Ss. Bovine.....	405	
Schwarzchild & Ss. Minneka.....	335	
Schwarzchild & Ss. St. Louis.....	1,200	
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Uller.....	35	
Totals.....	1,480	35 13,043

Boston exports this week.....	1,437	3,708
Baltimore exports this week.....	945	—
Philadelphia exports this week.....	637	—
Portland exports this week.....	806	660
Newport News exports this week.....	586	—
Montreal exports this week.....	1,813	1,195
To London.....	2,177	919 4,798
To Liverpool.....	4,032	660 11,153
To Glasgow.....	1,039	376
To Manchester.....	451	—
To Southampton.....	—	1,200
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	35	—
Totals to all ports.....	7,699	17,951
Totals to all ports last week.....	7,243	15,556 22,274

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$7.10 @ \$7.75
Medium to fair native steers.....	5.85 @ 7.00
Common and ordinary native steers.....	4.50 @ 5.75
Oxen and stags.....	2.75 @ 5.75
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.00 @ 4.60
Good to choice native steers (one year ago).....	5.30 @ 5.75

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	100 lbs. @ 8.00
Live veal calves, good to prime.....	100 lbs. 7.50 @ 7.75
Buttermilks.....	@ 5.00

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	8.05 @ 8.10
Hogs, medium.....	8.00 @ 8.10
Hogs, light to medium.....	8.00 @ 8.15
Pigs.....	8.00 @ 8.15
Roughs.....	6.90 @ 7.15

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lambs, selected, per 100 lbs.....	@ 7.00
Lambs, prime.....	@ 6.50
Lambs, good to choice.....	@ 6.00
Lambs, common to fair.....	@ 5.50
Sheep, selected.....	@ 4.75
Sheep, prime.....	@ 4.50
Sheep, good to choice.....	@ 4.00
Sheep, common to fair.....	@ 3.50

DRESSED BEEF

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	12 1/4 @ 12 1/2
Choice native, light.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Common to fair, native.....	9 @ 10 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Choice native, light.....	10 @ 11
Native, com. to fair.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	9 @ 10
Choice Western, light.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair, Texan.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	7 @ 8
Choice cows.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	6 @ 7
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @ 7
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime.....	13 @ 13 1/4
Veals, good to choice.....	12 @ 12 1/4
Buttermilks.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Calves, country dressed, prime.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Calves, country dressed, common to good.....	9 @ 9 1/4

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	10 @ 10 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Spring Lambs, choice.....	@ 11
Spring Lambs, common to fair.....	@ 10
Spring Lambs, culls.....	@ 7 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	@ 9
Sheep, good.....	@ 8 1/2
Sheep, fair to medium.....	@ 8
Sheep, culls.....	@ 7 1/2

DRESSED POULTRY

ICED

Turkeys—West'n hens, average best.....	14 @ 15
Turkeys—Western toms average best.....	13 @ 14
Turkeys—Poor to fair.....	8 @ 11
Chickens, Phila. large, fancy.....	21 @ 22
Chickens, Phila. mixed sizes.....	17 @ 18
Chickens, Penn. large, per lb.....	17 @ 18
Chickens, Penn. small.....	13 @ 15
Chickens, Western large dry-p'd.....	@ 15
Chickens, Western large scalded.....	@ 15
Chickens, Western small.....	12 @ 13
Chickens, Southern broilers, small.....	12 @ 13 1/2
Fowls, Western, dry picked, avge. best.....	@ 13 1/2
Fowls, Western, scalded, avge. best.....	@ 13 1/2
Fowls, Southwestern.....	@ 13 1/2
Fowls, Western, poor to fair.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Old Roosters, per lb.....	11 @ 12 1/2
Spring Ducklings, Eastern & L. I., per lb.....	@ 15
Spring Geese, Eastern, per lb.....	@ 15
Squabs, prime, large, white, per doz.....	@ 2.25
Squabs, mixed, per doz.....	@ 2.00
Squabs, dark, per doz.....	1.25 @ 1.50

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	14 @ 14 1/4
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	14 @ 14 1/4
Smoked hams, heavy.....	14 @ 14 1/4
California hams, smoked, light.....	10 1/2 @ 11
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	14 1/2 @ 15
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@ 14
Dried beef sets.....	@ 18
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	19 @ 20
Smoked shoulders.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Picked bellies, light.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Picked bellies, heavy.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13 @ 14 1/4
Fresh pork loins, city.....	14 1/2 @ 15

LIVE POULTRY

Broilers, Western, large per lb.....	@ 15
Broilers, small, S'th'n & S'th'w'n.....	@ 14 1/2
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 13 1/2
Roosters, old per lb.....	@ 9 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 11
Ducks, average Western, per pair.....	70 @ 80
Ducks, Southern & Southwestern per pair.....	60 @ 70
Geese, average, Western, per pair.....	1.12 @ 1.25
Geese, average, Southern & Southwestern, per pair.....	75 @ 90
Pigeons, live, per pair.....	15 @ 20

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first qual.....	\$250 @ 260

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue.....	60c to 75c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	35c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver.....	35c to 50c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	3c to 4c a piece
Livers, beef.....	50c to 75c a piece
Heartls.....	7c to 8c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	15c to 20c a piece
Tenderloins, beef.....	20c to 30c a lb.
Lambs' fries.....	7c to 8c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat.....	3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	6 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	30

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	10
Oil cake.....	7/	7/	10
Bacon.....	10/	15/	10
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	10
Butter.....	15/	25/	2 M
Tallow.....	20/	30/	2 M
Beef, per tierce.....	10/	15/	10
Pork, per bbl.....	2/	3/	10
Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large searers berth terms. Aug. 1/9. Cork for orders, Aug., 2/1/9.			

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen	@ \$5.50
XX sheep, per dozen	@ 4.25
X sheep, per dozen	@ 3.62½
Blind Ribby sheep	@ 3.50
Sheep, ribby	@ 3.00
XX lambs, per dozen	@ 4.37½
X lambs, per dozen	@ 3.25
No. 1 lambs, per dozen	@ 2.75
No. 2 lambs, per dozen	@ 1.75
Culls, lambs	@ 75

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	90
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	12 @ 22
Hog, Amer., in tcs. or blis., per lb., F.O.S.	42
Hog, American, kegs, per lb.	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	17½
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	16
Beef, rounds, per lb.	2½ @ 3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	12½
Beef, bungs, per lb.	8
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	57
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	59
Beef, middles, per lb.	9 @ 12
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	5½ @ 6
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's	3 @ 6

SALTPETRE

Crude	3½ @ 3%
Refined	4½ @ 4½
Crystals	4½ @ 5½
Powdered	4½ @ 5½

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra	21
1 extra	17
1X moulding	16
1X	15
1X	14½
1½	14
1½	13
1½	13
1½	12
1½	11
1½	10
1½	9
2	8

SPICES

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black	13	14
Pepper, Sing., white	22	23
Pepper, Penang, white	20	21
Pepper, red, Zanzibar	15	18
Pepper, shot	15	..
Allspice	7	10
Coriander	3½	5
Mace	42	45

GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins	per lb.	.15
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk	..	.13
No. 1 calfskins, 12½-14	each	1.53
No. 2 calfskins	per lb.	.13
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk	..	.11
No. 2 calfskins, 12½-14 lbs.	piece	1.60
No. 1 grassers	per lb.	.13
No. 2 grassers	per lb.	.11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.	piece	1.00
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.	piece	1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.	piece	1.05
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece	1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	piece	1.60
No. 1 grass kips	piece	1.50
No. 2 grass kips	piece	1.25
Ticky kips	piece	1.00
Branded heavy kips	piece	1.10
Branded kips	piece	.50
Branded skins	piece	.90

THE FERTILIZER MARKET

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$19.00	a 19.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	22.50	a 23.50
Nitrate of soda	1.85	a 2.00
Bone black, spent, per ton	13.50	a 13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	2.25	a 2.35
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground	2.32½	a 2.45
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	18.00	a 20.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	15.00	a 17.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.50	a 15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York	7.00	a 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent. bone phosphate	22.00	a 23.50
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton	11.50	a 13.00
Azotine, per unit, del. N. York	2.30	a 2.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2.90	a 3.05
Sulphate ammonia, gas per 100 lbs., spot	3.10	a 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	2.95	a 3.00
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.90	a 4.00
The same dried	4.25	a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	\$8.95	a \$9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.60	a 10.65
Nieserit, future shipments	7.00	a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store	1.88	a 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment	1.80	a 1.90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2½ per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1.09	a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	2.08	a 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. F.	39	a 40

OLEO. AND NEUTRAL LARD

The oleo. business has been very dull for the past few weeks, market is practically unchanged, but business in this article is light, as it always is in the month of July. We will no doubt have better values in August and September, as butter is expected to be dearer in that month.

The butterine business is quiet, both here and in Europe, but that is always the case at this season, which is the heaviest producer of natural butter.

The production of neutral lard is light, since it pays better to make steam lard than to produce neutral lard. Stocks of neutral lard are, hence, decreasing, and the article will be wanted in the fall.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

Since our letter of the 24th we learn that a product of crushed tankage, guaranteed 9@20 per cent., or equivalent, has been sold to May 1 at \$18.85 per ton f. o. b. basis Chicago. The market continues firm, and the demand is quite good.

We quote: Crushed tankage, 10½@15 per cent., \$22@22.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; do., 10@10 per cent., \$21@21.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.90@1.95 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.07½@2.10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9@20 per cent., \$2.35@10 and \$2.37½@10 units, c. a. f. Baltimore.

Foreign sulphate of ammonia is lower, and is quoted October to January at \$2.85 to \$2.87½ c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, Aug. 1.—Closing.—Beef—Extra India mess, strong, 107s. 6d. Pork—Prime mess Western firm, 82s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., quiet, 59s. 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., dull 55s.; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., quiet, 59s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 lbs., quiet, 59s.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., quiet, 58s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., quiet, 58s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 62s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., quiet, 47s. Lard—Steady; prime Western in tierces, 55s.; American refined in pails, 54s. 6d. Butter—Nominal. Cheese—Steady; American finest white, 48s.; American finest colored, 49s. Tallow—Prime city steady, 28s. Turpentine—Spirits quiet, 33s. 6d. Linseed oil—Quiet, 32s. 3d. Petroleum—Refined dull, 6½d. Rosin—Common firm, 4s. 3d.

Cottonseed Oil—Hull refined, spot steady, 25s. 4½d.. Tallow—Australian in London, steady, 33s.

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